National Human Resources Development Committee
for the English Linguistic Minority

Comité national de développement des ressources humaines
pour la communauté minoritaire anglophone

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Perspectives

NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE DIVERSE ENGLISH LINGUISTIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES ACROSS QUEBEC – MAY 2000

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COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DIVERSE ENGLISH LINGUISTIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES ACROSS QUEBEC

Preface

This document represents one of the milestones in the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of Canada, through the Minister of Human Resources Development Canada, and the communities of the national English linguistic minority, on May 29th, 1998. The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding was to establish a framework within which the federal Department of Human Resources Canada (HRDC) would implement its responsibilities under the Official Languages Act, Section 41, to enhance the vitality of the French and English linguistic minority communities in Canada by supporting and assisting their development, as well as fostering the full recognition and use of both French and English in Canadian society. This Memorandum of Understanding thus sets out the principles of co-operation between the Government of Canada, through HRDC, and the network of regional associations, representing the English-linguistic minority in Quebec in this endeavour.

A key component in the organization of this co-operation is the establishment of the National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority (The 'National Committee'), comprised of representatives from the minority communities (Community Table) and HRDC (Government Table). The National Committee provides advice to influence policies, programs and services of HRDC, to foster the development and enhanced vitality of the English linguistic minority in Quebec. It has been pursuing its mandate in this regard by undertaking various co-ordination, information, liaison and research and development activities since its establishment. A major effort was the undertaking of a Needs Assessment for the English linguistic minority, under the management of the Community Table and the Joint Steering Committee of the National Committee. Needs Assessment reports have been produced by each of the regional associations.

The regional Needs Assessment reports, together with reports from focus groups held in the regions, were summarized into Regional Summaries of Needs Assessments, which collectively formed the basis of a provincial summary and which are included in Part II of this report.

The report is organized into three parts: Part I provides an overview of the background, results and conclusions of the study; Part II details the human resources development needs in the eight diverse regional English linguistic minority communities across the province; Part III

presents the Appendices. In Part I, Section 1, some introductory comments are made on the Needs Assessment process (methodology). Section 2 offers selected comments on some statistical information (contained in Appendices) about the English-speaking communities across the province of Quebec and comments on the different regions. In Section 3, the principal strategic orientations that emerge are presented. Section 4 puts forth a community economic development vision for the English linguistic minority, based upon the information and perceptions contained in the regional reports, focus groups and regional summaries, and endorsed by a provincial conference of community representatives held October 29–31, 1999. In Section 5, some conclusions are set forth in terms of meeting the challenges as a national linguistic minority. Part II presents, in some detail, the challenges and opportunities in the eight diverse regional communities across the province. In Part III, the statistical tables, a definition of terms and a list of contacts are presented.

National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority

Comité national de développement des ressources humaines pour la communauté minoritaire anglophone

1. INTRODUCTION

The needs assessment study and development of this report have been managed by the Community Table and the Joint Steering Committee of the National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority (National Committee). Needs assessment reports were commissioned through each of the eight regional associations that represent the English-speaking communities, namely Alliance Quebec, the Chateauguay Valley English-Speaking Peoples' Association (CVESPA), the Committee for Anglophone Social Action (CASA) in the Gaspésie, the Council for Anglophone Magdalen Islanders (CAMI), the Coasters' Association (Lower North Shore), the Outaouais Alliance (based in Hull), the Townshippers' Association (in the Eastern Townships), and Voice of English Quebec (VEQ) (based in Quebec City for the Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches region). (See Appendix C for a detailed list of regional association addresses and contact persons, as well as members and advisors of the National Committee in this process.)

The Community Table of the National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority directed the regional researchers on the goals of this study, assisted by a Steering Committee of the National Committee, which outlined the guiding vision for this work. It has also been assisted since April 1999 by community development consultant Dr. Christopher Bryant.

The Goal of the Needs Assessment Study

The primary goal of the initial phase of the Needs Assessment was to complete a qualitative study of the human resources and economic development needs of the English linguistic minority in the regional communities across the province of Quebec. The study produced eight regional reports and a province-wide summary of the opportunities for human and economic resource development in the national English linguistic minority. The present report comprises the major findings and recommendations of the study, in terms of identifying the community economic development needs.

The regional studies were designed to include a descriptive profile of the English linguistic minority communities and to focus on the current human and economic resources and identified needs of the English linguistic minority population, across a range of activity sectors including: employment and training opportunities; education; economic development; health and social services; cultural, religious, historical and recreational resources; tourism; agricultural, agri-food and fisheries (where applicable); transportation and communication resources; industrial and commercial activity; and environmental issues.

The goal of the needs assessment was to identify accessibility issues, community strengths and challenges, and sectors that offer good potential for community development or job growth in the English-speaking community. All activity sectors were seen potentially both as providing opportunities for employment and as contributing to the quality of life and viability of the community.

The regional reports, which are available from each respective regional association (List of contacts in the Appendices), reflect both common issues and the regional distinctiveness of the English linguistic minority communities. Regional summaries, included in this present document, represent a synthesis of the regional research, as well as the results of one or more local focus groups.

Importance of the Study to the Regional, Provincial and National Communities

The impact of the Needs Assessment process will contribute to the well-being of the diverse regional English-speaking communities as well as to the overall society in which the linguistic minority communities exist. While the focus of this initiative is concerned with the human and economic development needs of the English linguistic minority, the human and economic resources developed will also benefit the societies in which these communities are located. The initiatives developed under the auspices of this effort will provide the minority communities with the resources to participate and "do their share" within Quebec society, while not losing their identity as a linguistic community.

Canada and the communities are working together, through the National Committee, to implement the vision of vibrant and viable English linguistic minority communities that are a sustaining part of the Canadian identity. The Committee is working not only for the mere survival of the English-speaking communities across Quebec, but also for their enhancement and economic development, so that their youth, families and seniors can enjoy a better quality of life. In turn, this will enable them to remain in and sustain these diverse communities.

The Needs Assessment process is a very important step in beginning to identify what the communities need - and need to do - in order to fulfill their role as national linguistic minority communities. Following the completion of the Needs Assessment process, a Strategic Action Plan has been created to identify the key orientations for the first 2 to 3 years of the community development process. The resources to implement the development process will ultimately come from within the communities themselves, from federal departments, from other levels of government, and from other partners in the private sector. Community Economic Development and Employability Committees (CEDECs) have been established since the fall of 1999 as the vehicles to carry forward the community development process in the various regions.

Notes on the Methodology of the Study

In each of the eight regions, a researcher was hired operating under the direction of the respective regional association. The researcher then undertook a qualitative research process, consisting of analyzing key reports and publications that dealt with the condition of the English-speaking community and undertaking interviews with key informants and resource people. In some cases, group meetings were held and questionnaire surveys carried out. In the case of Alliance Quebec, information and commentary was also provided by each of the organization's chapters in the province. Draft reports were submitted to the Community Table, which evaluated and commented upon the reports. Final drafts were received after the researcher and regional association had had the opportunity to review comments and make modifications.

Towards the end of the process of preparing the regional needs assessment reports, one or more focus groups were held in each region. These were held partly in order to validate the conclusions and analyses of the regional reports, partly to identify some initial priorities for action and partly to establish a preliminary draft of a vision statement for the regional English-speaking community. The results of these meetings were then synthesized and the regional association reviewed the content of these reports, using participant input.

The regional reports, focus groups and summaries have been assessed in order to identify common threads cutting across the different regions. Identification of these common threads has also been informed by discussions of priorities during the focus groups, as well as comments on priorities contained in some of the regional reports. The result has been the identification of a limited number of national strategic orientations that together summarize the most important challenges facing the English linguistic minority communities in the province. These national strategic orientations provide the framework within which actions are to be undertaken to achieve the community economic development vision for the English linguistic minority. These orientations are: Communications, Community Capacity-building and Culture, Youth, and Job Creation and Economic Diversification.

The value of qualitative research

A final note should be made on the nature of the information and analyses presented in the regional reports and the focus groups. While some reports contain statistical information, it is best to treat the research process used in producing the regional reports and summaries as essentially qualitative in nature in order to validate the analyses and conclusions presented in the regional reports. The reports are based for the most part on perceptions of the condition of the English-speaking community in each region. This is one of the principal reasons for undertaking the focus groups, producing information that is pertinent for the development of the communities. The health of a community and its dynamics depend very much upon the

perceptions of its members regarding its strengths and opportunities as well as its weaknesses and threats. Perceptions are part of the reality in which communities and their organizations operate. As the strategic planning process moves ahead, certain aspects of those perceptions will be tested by more detailed diagnoses. These will be based on statistical information where appropriate as well as other information collected and analyzed explicitly for the most significant strategic orientations (i.e. the most important bundles of challenges and opportunities that the regional communities must work with in order to achieve the vision).

Note on frequently-used terms

The notation ESC is used extensively, particularly in Part II, to refer to a regional English-speaking community, while ELM refers to the English linguistic minority (in the province of Quebec) as a whole. For the definition and usage of other terms, please refer to the Definition of Terms in the Appendices.

Statistical Tables

Statistical tables referred to in the document are provided in the Appendices. Tables 2 to 5 were developed from information provided by William Floch, in the federal department of Canadian Heritage. Other tables are derived from Statistics Canada, 1991 and 1996 census data. Administrative regions (used for statistical purposes) are referred to by their designated French names, while the regions in which the needs assessments were conducted are referred to by the names in popular use within the English-speaking communities. For instance, "Estrie" is an administrative region name, while "Eastern Townships" (Cantons de l'Est) is the traditional and historical name of the region in which the Needs Assessment Study was conducted. The Eastern Townships is a broader area than Estrie.

The Mapping Process

It has been realized that within Quebec, and outside the sphere of responsibility of the regional associations, are isolated pockets of English-speaking population. The mapping process that is being presented in this document is an attempt to identify all the English speakers of Quebec in relationship to their geographical location.

2. STATISTICAL AND REGIONAL PROFILES

Some basic points about each of the administrative regions of Quebec and some salient characteristics of their English-speaking communities are shown in the Appendices. Overall, the English-speaking population has experienced a slower rate of increase than the total Quebec population between 1991 and 1996. As shown in the notes in Table 1, the total Minority Official Language population in Quebec accounted for 13.14% of Quebec's population in 1996, down slightly from 13.28% in 1991.

The English linguistic minority has evolved in a very varied set of regional environments across the province. Some members of the English-speaking community live and work in each major region of Quebec, but they are also very unevenly distributed across the province (Table 1). The largest concentrations are found in the Montreal metropolitan region, both on the Island of Montreal, as well as off-island in the suburban and peripheral zones of the metropolitan region (Laval, Montérégie, Laurentides). Other substantial concentrations are found in the Eastern Townships, the Quebec City region, the Outaouais region and the Gaspésie, as well as in Northern Quebec (which was not included in this study).

The size of the English-speaking community, relative to the total population, also varies substantially from region to region (Table 1). At the level of Quebec's administrative regions, the English-speaking population, as represented on Table 1, accounts for close to 30% of the total population in the Montreal Administrative Region and for between 9% and 17% in the Estrie, Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madelaine, Laval, Outaouais and Montérégie regions. This variation is even greater when local situations are taken into account and suggests that different types of relationships exist between the two official linguistic communities; this is indeed reflected in the regional reports and the regional summaries. For instance, while the level of bilingualism for the English community is higher than for the majority linguistic population, the level of bilingualism varies substantially from region to region, being particularly high in most of the peripheral regions (Table 2) and much lower, relatively speaking, in the Montreal and Outaouais regions.

The English linguistic minority has suffered from an exodus over the years, particularly since the mid-1970s. While there is still a remarkable influx of newcomers to some regions, many of the youth from the communities are still tempted to leave the province. Partly as a result of this, the English-speaking communities have experienced an aging problem. Thus, youth (less than 20 years old) account for a smaller share of the English minority population than for the French majority, except for Montreal, the Gaspésie and the Magdalen Islands [Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine]

(in the North Shore [Côte-Nord], Northern Quebec [Nord-du-Québec] and the Outaouais, the shares are very close) (Table 3). On the other hand, the English minority population has a greater proportion of elderly (over 65 years of age) and this is particularly noticeable in the Laurentians [Laurentides], the Estrie and Lanaudière regions (Table 3).

The English linguistic minority population, based on the relative importance of non-movers (Table 4), is slightly more mobile compared to the linguistic majority. The greatest relative share of non-movers is found in the North Shore, followed by the Montreal region. Conversely, high levels of mobility are indicated in the Bas-Saint-Laurent and Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean regions. Overall, there is a high level of immigrant population concentration in the English minority population in Montreal (205,968 or 36.7% of the regional total of the English minority population) and Laval (18,793 or 37.1% of the total) (compared to 29.9% for the total English minority population province-wide). Between them, the Montreal and Laval administrative regions accounted for about 85% of the provincial total of immigrants arriving in the 1981–1996 period into the English minority population. Of inter-provincial migrants to the English minority group between 1991 and 1996, almost 63% moved into the Montreal and Montérégie administrative regions, and another 23% to the Outaouais administrative region. Overall, inter-provincial migration to the English minority population was almost six times more important, relatively speaking, compared to the majority linguistic population.

In relation to education levels, the three indicators (Table 5) show that the English minority population is more educated than the majority linguistic population, especially in terms of university education. Once again, the relative levels vary substantially between regions.

Unemployment is relatively higher for the English linguistic minority (Table 5). This is so in every region except for the Centre-du-Québec and La Mauricie. The highest levels of unemployment relative to the majority linguistic population are found in the Lower North Shore and the Chaudière-Appalaches regions and in Northern Quebec. Obviously then, the regional environments also differ substantially in terms of economic base. The major metropolitan regions are relatively diversified (Montreal, Hull and to a lesser extent Quebec City), although even here concerns are expressed regarding access to a wide range of employment opportunities. The regions of Quebec, Montreal and Laval have important proportions of the financial, insurance and real estate sector (FIRE), often used as a telltale indicator of a relatively strong economic base. The regions of La Mauricie, the Estrie and Chaudière-Appalaches show up also as quite diversified. Despite the different economic bases in the various regions, beyond the metropolitan regions of Montreal, Hull and to a lesser extent Quebec City, concerns over lack of a diversified employment base are a common factor within the regional needs assessment studies.

3. NATIONAL STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS: BASED ON REGIONAL NEEDS

The regional summaries contain a listing of the various needs identified in the reports and focus groups (see the regional summaries in Part II for details). Identified needs cover the whole range of dimensions of community well-being, including: access to adequate employment opportunities in both the public and private sectors, health and social services, and educational and training opportunities (including training in French as a second language); cultural identity and community capacity-building; recognition of the contribution of the English-speaking community to the overall society; better communication within the community; and many others. The accessibility concerns are expressed both in terms of access to and availability of the opportunities generally and in terms of accessibility specifically to English-speakers. Accessibility concerns also include the lack of awareness about what opportunities already exist; they do not only refer to the difficulties faced by unilingual English speakers, but also to English speakers generally.

The regional reports, focus groups and summaries have been assessed in order to identify common threads cutting across the different regions. Identification of these common threads has also been informed by discussions of priorities during the focus groups, as well comments on priorities contained in some of the regional reports. The result has been the identification of a limited number of national strategic orientations that together summarize the most important needs of the English linguistic minority in the province. These national strategic orientations provide the framework within which actions are to be undertaken to achieve the community economic development vision for the English linguistic minority. They have been the object of discussions at the Community Table and the Joint Steering Committee, involving both Community Table and Government Table members.

Thus, the community economic development needs of the English linguistic minority can be summarized by four strategic orientations at the national level. Inevitably, there is some overlap between these different national strategic orientations. This reflects the multifaceted nature of socio-economic development generally and does not pose a problem in terms of identifying action plans nationally and regionally.

For each of these national strategic orientations, a brief comment is made on the vision that emerges from the regional reports and on the range of 'content' included. It should be noted

that the order in which the strategic orientations are treated does not reflect any order of priority attached to them. These orientations are:

- Communications
- Community capacity-building and culture
- Youth
- Job creation and economic diversification

Communications

(media, technology, networks)

Vision:

The vision in relation to Communications is based on an improved dissemination of information and real communication between and within the ESC, with the purpose of creating greater solidarity and community cohesiveness, and better connectivity between the different communities. This applies both to the communication and connectivity between the English and French communities, as well as between the different groups that make up the English-speaking community. It is also a vision of a community able to make full and effective use of modern technology in its communications.

Activities:

There are several aspects to this orientation that are recognized in most of the regions:

a. communication within the regional English-speaking community, in relation to providing adequate information to the community on services and opportunities and as part of the community-building process. This includes better availability of and access to information on health and social services, employment services, and community events and activities (in the English language)

b. communication between the various English-speaking communities, to create national level of solidarity, to share information on experiences and issues, etc.

c. communication between the English-speaking communities in the province and the English-speaking communities outside the province of Quebec

d. communication between the English-speaking community and the Francophone communities, within and outside of Quebec

Many activities of the Government in relation to the English linguistic minority also fall into this orientation, i.e. setting up the infrastructure for effective communication between the different regional partners and its own agencies. This shows that government actions can also be framed in terms of this, and the other, strategic orientations (for example, the single wicket concept being studied by the Treasury Board).

Community capacity-building and culture

(culture / heritage, identity, mobilization, organizational development)

Vision:
The vision in this orientation is for a community that has greater capacity to take charge of its own development, that is proud of its cultural heritage, and whose educational system contributes to the community's cultural identity. This vision is also of a community in which there is greater solidarity and in which there are adequate services to take care of different segments of the community (i.e. its youth, its elderly) and one that is tolerant and welcoming to newcomers.

Activities:
This orientation includes traditional community development activities such as community capacity-building (i.e. organizational development), culture and heritage, as well as activities related to the basis of the 'modern' community, i.e. the services (i.e. health and social services, education) available to the community. The modern community is identified not only on the basis of shared cultural values and relationships, but also in relation to access to services.

Communications (set aside as an orientation in its own right) is also, of course, fundamental to the achievement of a cohesive and integrated community.

This orientation reflects a major concern of HRDC (particularly with respect to community capacity-building) as well as other departments such as Canadian Heritage (i.e. with respect to culture/heritage, identity and organizational development).

Youth

(involvement, training, employment and employment services, "belonging")

Vision:
Youth constitute the future of their communities and the English linguistic minority is particularly vulnerable through the exodus of its youth in several regions. The vision for this orientation is therefore for the creation of an environment in which youth feel they have a major role to play and are recognized and involved in the community's development and in which they have access to available services and opportunities in order to lead fulfilling lives.

Activities:
Central to this orientation is the development of a community in which there are adequate opportunities for youth in relation to employment, education and training opportunities, and in relation to appropriate social services and recreational and leisure activities.

This orientation cuts across all of the others, and youth constitute such an important part of a community's future that all regions identified this orientation as significant. Furthermore, identifying this as an orientation increases the chances of involving youth directly in the planning and action processes.

This orientation reflects a major program component of HRDC and it will also find its concerns reflected in many other departments.

Job creation and economic diversification

(sectors, occupations, training, including French)

Vision:

For the vast majority of people, employment represents the key to survival and prosperity, as well as providing for human dignity and self-fulfillment. The vision for this orientation involves the development of a larger number of and more diversified employment opportunities, as well as the development of appropriate training for people in the English linguistic minority to help them access employment opportunities. The vision for this orientation is therefore also very much based on creating equitable conditions for people in the English linguistic community to be able to participate fully in the employment market (i.e. in terms of having their proportionate share of employment opportunities in the public sector, both provincial and federal).

Activities:

This orientation includes the whole range of considerations related to access to the employment market, such as appropriate training and employability measures, including more opportunities and better access to training in French-as-a-second-language. It therefore also involves the whole field of economic development as well as entrepreneurship development, in rural as well as urban areas, as well as the conditions under which members of the ESC can both become more involved in creating businesses as well as participating as employees. Services for employment and business development in English, the development of more effective services (i.e. more effective marketing of the English heritage in tourism development, which are also closely related to the orientations of community identity and culture, and communications) are also significant components of this orientation. Developing equitable ways for members of the English-speaking community to be able to participate in all forms and sectors of employment is, therefore, a central need in this orientation.

This orientation is traditionally a main preoccupation of HRDC, although many programs have been transferred to the provincial government. Many other federal departments and agencies have programs relating to this orientation.

The challenges within these four National Strategic Orientations together form the basis of an emerging vision for the community economic development future of the diverse English Linguistic Minority Communities across Quebec.

4. AN EMERGING VISION FOR THE ENGLISH LINGUISTIC MINORITY

Based upon an analysis and synthesis of the challenges emerging from the Needs Assessment and the four major strategic orientations outlined in Section 3, a global vision for the English linguistic minority can be presented. All of the key needs areas can be identified within this document.

A Community Economic Development Vision for the English Linguistic Minority

The vision of the English linguistic minority has been developed out of the various components of the Needs Assessment process. It is presented here in order to help focus attention on the broad goals of the strategic planning process and the strategic plan:

First, the English linguistic minority wishes to be fully recognized for its historical and current integral role in the broader society in which it functions. Second, it has a vision of a thriving English-speaking community with all the vital institutions and access to opportunities that a community needs in order to prosper. Third, it has a vision of a community in which the significant differences within it in terms of cultural origin are recognized and celebrated, as are the differences between the English-speaking community and the French-speaking community. Fourth, it wishes to be a community in which its different members are more involved and participate in the life of the community.

The English linguistic minority wishes to achieve this vision by ensuring:

- an expansion and greater diversification of employment opportunities and equitable access to those employment opportunities, both in the public and private sectors
- a greater development of opportunities for training in the French language and greater access to those opportunities,
- the development and maintenance of services (health and social services, business development services) in the English language,
- the development and maintenance of an effective English school system,
- the development and maintenance of more effective communication channels
- the development and reinforcement of community pride and solidarity through various actions aimed at celebrating the differences between the different English linguistic minority cultures.

The English linguistic minority firmly believes that this vision, in all its aspects, will contribute to the majority linguistic community by creating a more functional and harmonious community for the benefit of everyone in the province and in Canada.

5. MEETING THE CHALLENGES AS A NATIONAL LINGUISTIC MINORITY

The English linguistic minority faces a number of significant challenges if it is to prosper, achieve a healthy community and contribute, to its full potential, to the global society in the province. Many of these challenges have to do with issues of language and culture, which most observers suggest have been exacerbated in the last twenty-four years. Indeed, it could be argued that were it not for the language laws in the province and the cultural attitudes that have often pitted Francophone against Anglophone, many of the needs identified in the Needs Assessment project would not have been given the importance that people attributed to them.

The challenges also have to do with effective mobilization of the communities in the different regions, thus raising a set of issues that can be better defined at the local and regional levels. While important efforts have to be made nationally (i.e. equitable access to employment opportunities in the public sector), much of the groundwork for healthier communities has to take place in the regions.

Success will therefore depend upon action at the national level as well as upon effective and concerted actions at the regional and even local levels. This is why the Community Economic Development and Employability Committees (CEDECs) that are being put in place in the different regions are so important. Ultimately, their challenge is to be able to translate their regional needs into opportunities and action, drawing upon the resources that can be mobilized at national, regional and local levels.

PART II
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE REGIONAL COMMUNITIES

The Qualitative Research Results

Human Resources Development Needs in the Diverse Regional English Linguistic Minority Communities

The sources of information used in the following summaries of the needs of the English-speaking communities are primarily qualitative in nature. This information, therefore, reflects people's perceptions, supported in many cases by other evidence. It is important to stress that the perceptions upon which the analysis and syntheses have been based are a central part of the reality in which the regional English-speaking community (ESC) lives. These perceptions influence people's behaviour and actions within their community and therefore contribute to community dynamics and development.

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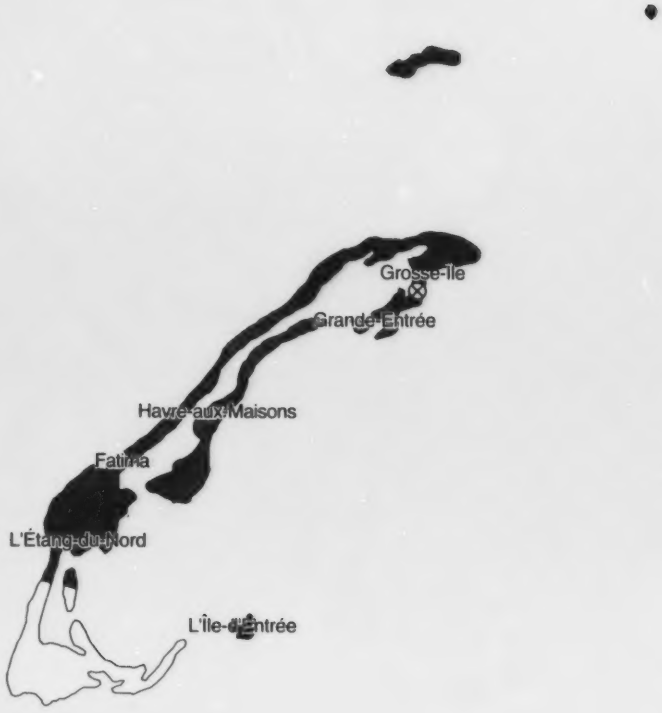
The Magdalen Islands



Percentage of population identifying
English as their first official language

- 89.1% – 96.6% (2 municipalities)
- 0.1% – 2.5% (5 municipalities)
- 0.0% (1 municipalities)

Stat. Can. 1996 Census

⊗ CAMI office

1. THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Introduction

This summary of the development needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) in the Magdalen Islands is based on: 1) the report 'Human Resources Development Needs Assessment for the English-speaking Minority' submitted by Gerard Huggins for CAMI (the Council for Anglophone Magdalen Islanders) to the Community Table; and 2) the results of a focus group held in Grosse-Île on August 21, 1999. The sources of information for the study included interviews, workshops and syntheses of group meetings, newspaper reports and other published and archival information.

The Regional Context

The Magdalen Islands constitute a unique region in Quebec in terms of its relative isolation and physical geography.

Key points are:

- the Islands are made up of a twelve-island archipelago; seven are inhabited and six of these are linked by long, thin sand dunes
- the region is located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 215 km from the Gaspé coast, 105 km from Prince Edward Island and 90 km from Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
- Entry Island, one of the two islands on which the ESC is concentrated, is only linked by ferry, and is remote from regional services
- the region is linked to P.E.I. by ferry and by regional airline services to the mainland
- fishing, and to a lesser extent, tourism are the main economic activities
- Entry Island has a subsidized air link in winter
- there is a weekly shipping link to Montreal and to Matane in the winter
- mining (because of the large and important salt mine) is also an important economic activity

The English-speaking Community (ESC) in the Magdalen Islands

(See Appendix A for population counts: First Official Language Spoken – English – Total Population for 1991-1996 by MRC, as well as the relative importance of the FOLS – English Population by MRC – Changes 1991-1996.)

The main characteristics of the ESC in the Magdalen Islands can be summarized by the following points:

- the ESC numbers about 710 people, comprising less than 6% of the Islands' total population

Community Economic Development Needs of the ESC in the Magdalen Islands

- the ESC population is concentrated in two municipalities, Grosse-Île (an ESC of about 560) and Entry Island (an ESC population of about 150)
- over all, population decline in the ESC started after the Second World War
- the ESC population on Grosse-Île is relatively stable but is in decline on Entry Island
- the ESC is largely of Scottish, Irish or English origins; mainly people who came and settled from the mid-18th century, and especially from the mid-19th century onwards to exploit the maritime resources (sealing and fishing)
- out-migration of the younger population is a noticeable phenomenon
- not surprisingly, seniors make up a larger proportion of the ESC population, compared to the total population

Major strengths of the ESC in the Magdalen Islands are a strong sense of community, a dynamic fishing community and direct representation of the ESC through two municipal governments.

Major weaknesses are related to the heavy dependence of the ESC on a single primary industry, fishing, much more so than for the French-speaking community. Limited available alternative employment opportunity is the other side of the same coin. Educational opportunities are also very limited. Post-secondary and vocational education in English is unavailable largely because of the constraints to be mentioned later. Accessibility to services is quite severe given the physical geography of the region. For the Grosse-Île English-speaking community, this is largely a matter of distance from the central Island where most of the services are concentrated. Entry Island has difficulties related to its separation from the other islands, especially when poor weather conditions make travel impossible, particularly in winter.

Key points about needs by different activity sectors and themes are summarized below.

Employment:
There is an urgent need to expand and diversify employment opportunities, and to develop leadership and entrepreneurial capacity through appropriate training.

Fishing:
The main needs here are related to diversifying the resource base that is predominantly the fishery and to developing some value-added activity in the Islands for the fishery. It is felt that particular attention needs to be paid to restoring Old Harry Harbour on Grosse-Île, to benefit both the fishing community and the tourism sector.

Education:
Needs in this sector are primarily related to the lack of available educational opportunities in the Islands. This, in turn, is related to the low population base that fails to meet formal threshold requirements for many potential opportunities. It is also linked to the problem of out-migration of young people. French language training is singled out as an important issue that can be linked to development issues in several of the other activity sectors.

Youth:
Clearly, employment opportunities and educational opportunities are both important needs for this critical population segment.

Health and Social Services:
Both the magnitude of services that exist and their low accessibility to certain parts of the ESC have created an important set of development needs for the ESC.

Tourism:
An important need is related to developing the potential of tourism as a provider of employment and as a wealth generator for the ESC.

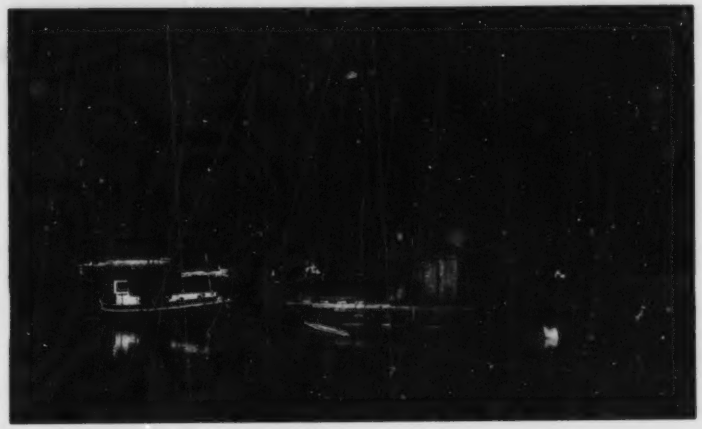
Communications:
Communications represent one of the most important cohesive elements of any community. In the ESC in the Magdalen Islands, communications are fragile because of the small population base and the high costs of operating the media in this environment. Communications thus constitute an important set of needs.

Community Health:
Because of the small and fragile population base, some community services are seriously threatened such as pastoral services. While the ESC is currently represented in local government in two municipalities, proposals for amalgamation of all Island municipalities is viewed with considerable concern for the future.

An Emerging Vision in the Magdalen Islands

The vision that emerges from the Needs Assessment centres on three broad areas. First, access to a more diversified employment base is seen as essential to the survival of this community While the fishing industry and related activities continue to play an important role in the people's vision for this expanded and more diversified employment base, two other areas are singled out for attention: the development of the tourism industry (especially through small business development) with a greater focus on the English linguistic minority and greater participation of the Anglophones in the public sector. Firstly, greater access to existing employment opportunities will depend in large measure upon the development of and better access to training in French-as-a-second-language, as well as other training opportunities. Secondly, the maintenance and development of an adequate educational system, paying particular attention to the needs of the small, relatively isolated group on Entry Island, is also of central importance to the vision of the community the ESC would like to build. Thirdly, the ESC would like to strive towards a better functioning community with a greater sense of community pride and solidarity, and a community that people feel proud to be a part of and in which they have a strong desire to participate.

Challenges and Opportunities in the Magdalen Islands



The Magdalen Islands form a unique geographic environment in which a small but quite active English linguistic community continues to function. The fishing industry has on the whole been a very positive force for this community and has cushioned it until recently from many of the other stresses associated with being a small community, with limited bilingual capabilities and with a narrow economic base. Serious concerns are expressed regarding the current state of affairs regarding the educational system and access to various services in English. The concerns for the future are more acute, given trends in the fishing industry, the management of the educational system and the strong potential for local government reorganization. Preparing for the future involves developing and having better access to an expanded and certainly a more diversified employment base, as well as finding innovative ways of coping with the real difficulties associated with providing adequate educational opportunities.

At the core of the immediate hopes of this community lies the development of tourism and small business. An important first step in this direction would be the restoration of Old Harry Harbour and the development of other tourism related activities in this zone, i.e. the further development of the Anglophone museum and the adjacent heritage centre. An expanded employment base with its implications for the retention of youth would eventually have a positive impact on the ability of the English school system to survive and develop.

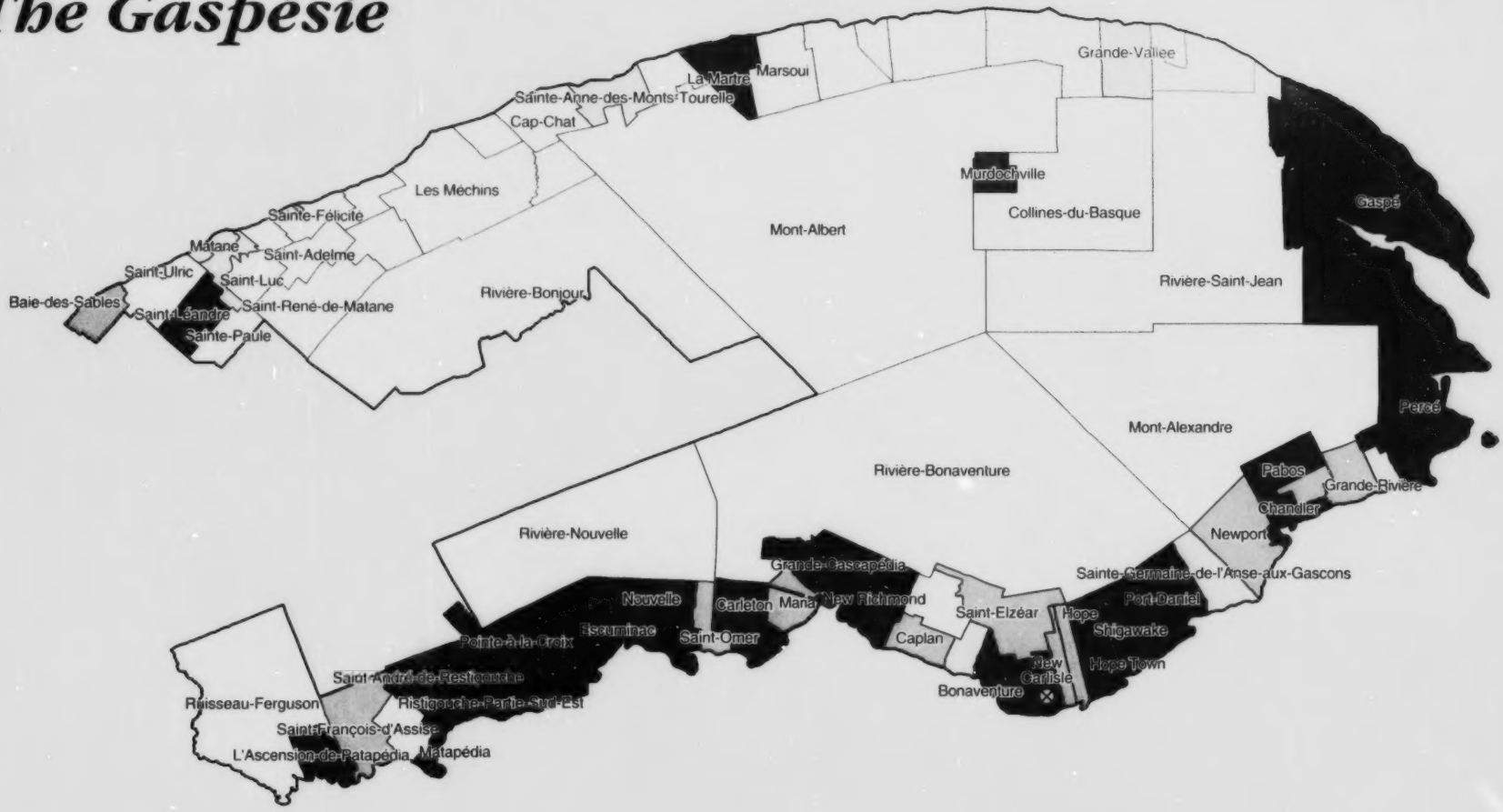
This table summarizes the degree of importance of the main development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

Table 1a
Main development issues, needs and problems by activity sector for the ESC of the Magdalen Islands

Development issues/problems/needs	Activity Sector:							
	Health	Social Services	Education		Heritage, Culture & Community	Employment & Economic Development	Special Sector Identified by the Region	
			Elementary to post-sec.	Training			Fishing	Tourism
[illegible]	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
[illegible]	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Participation & representation					●			●
Physical isolation & accessibility	●	●	●			●		●
Information management issues			●		●			●
English services	●	●						
Specific population segments:								
a) youth			●	●	●			
b) elderly	●	●						
c) women								
d) People looking for employment				●	●			

Key: ● — this development issue is identified as a **severe** issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.
● — this development issue is identified as an issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.

The Gaspésie



Percentage of the population identifying English as their first official language

- 52% – 95% (7 municipalities)
- 13% – 52% (10 municipalities)
- 2% – 13% (14 municipalities)
- 1% – 2% (12 municipalities)
- 0% – 1% (7 municipalities)
- 0% (32 municipalities)

Stat. Can. 1996 Census

⊗ CASA office

2. THE GASPÉSIE

Introduction

This summary of the development needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) in the Gaspésie is based on: 1) the report 'Human Resources Development Needs Assessment for the English-speaking Minority' submitted by Shawn McDonald under the management of CASA (Committee for Anglophone Social Action) to the Community Table; and 2) a Focus Group held on August 25,1999. The sources of information in the study included literature analysis and synthesis, newspaper archives, interviews with community leaders and other citizens.

The Regional Context

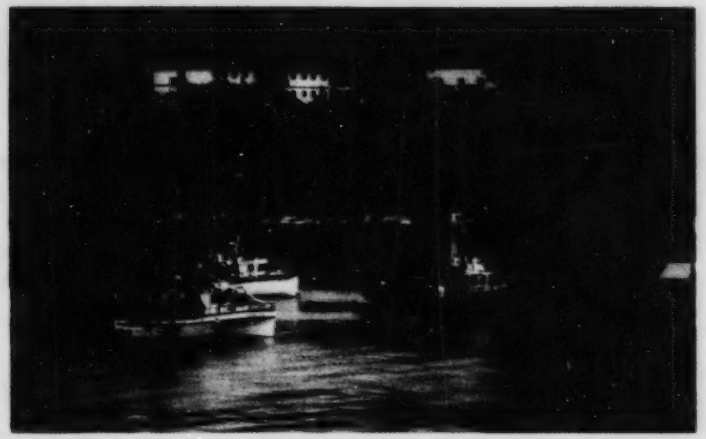
- the Gaspésie is a peninsula on the Eastern shore of Quebec, touching three bodies of water: the Chaleur Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River
- the region extends over 15,000 sq. km.
- it is internationally known for its attractive scenery and coastline
- most of its residents live along the coast, and 80% live on the southern shore
- it is a rural area with several small towns and villages
- on the original base of Micmac population, settlers of diverse origins have given the region a rich cultural mosaic
- its development was based on mining, forestry and fishing, all of which have suffered severe setbacks in recent years
- tourism is on the increase, but there remains considerable underdeveloped potential

The English-speaking Community (ESC) in the Gaspésie

(See Appendix A for population counts: First Official Language Spoken – English – Total Population for 1991–1996 by MRC, as well as the relative importance of the FOLS – English Population by MRC – Changes 1991-1996.)

Some of the key points about the English-speaking community can be summarized as follows:

- the English-speaking population has been experiencing an outward migration of at least 1% per year



- English-speaking Gaspesians are in the minority and according to a recent statistical study, 48.2% are 40 years and over, and 25.9% are 20 to 39 years of age; the majority of this latter segment of the population are functionally bilingual
- many people in the ESC find it difficult to see what can be done to improve their lot
- there are fundamental concerns about employment opportunities
- the ESC is family-oriented, values hard work, is ready to support others in times of need and has tried to hold on to its cultural traditions

Major strengths of the ESC in the Gaspésie are:

- strong regional attachment (people try to remain in, or return to, the region)
- there is a strong volunteer base to run community activities and services
- communities organize many events and festivals
- the Gaspesian English-speaking community is steeped in history, at least in the older population. It is this sense of history and unique culture that gives them pride and the tenacity to remain on the coast regardless of the difficulties (both political and in terms of the relative isolation).

Major weaknesses are:

- a defensive attitude in relation to their minority status
- there are few opportunities to learn French after graduation. For those who do not go to college or university, the chances of learning French become even more remote. The ability to speak French has just recently become recognized as a job skill. However, with the advent of the devolution of HRD services to Emploi-Québec, job-training courses have become all but non-existent. Private and/or independent French language training courses are prohibitively expensive.
- out-migration is leaving a shortage of educated people in the Gaspésie
- negative attitudes are commonplace (i.e. the perception that the situation in the region cannot change)
- among the youth, there is a poor understanding of history and attractions in the region

Community Economic Development Needs of the ESC in the Gaspésie

Key points about needs by different activity sectors and themes are summarized below.

Education
There is a need to:

- increase enrolment in English schools to prevent reductions in services, as well as closures
- decrease travel time for students who attend English schools
- share facilities between the English and French school systems to promote a greater understanding of the two cultures. Young people coming out of the polyvalent situations appear to be more tolerant of each other's language and culture.
- increase the number of professional counsellors available to students
- develop a regional education/labour committee to deal with human resources needs, and training available
- increase the use of computer technology in education
- ensure better access to French-as-a-second-language courses
- increase the opportunities through distance education via new technology, which would go a long way in assisting ailing small schools in the region

Health and Social Services:
There is a need to:

- increase the number of qualified health specialists
- increase the availability of information regarding travel allowances for people having to leave the region for health care
- increase the availability of bilingual social workers, counsellors and psychiatrists
- increase the availability of bilingual service on Info-Santé lines
- develop English services such as women's shelters

Cultural, Religious and Historical Sectors:
Needs were expressed to:

- involve youth more in heritage-related activities
- improve the depiction of the history of the English-speaking communities in museums

Employment and Economy:
There is a need for:

- new development in the mining industry and in smelting
- the retraining of fishermen, in the face of depleted codfish stock as well as the exploration of other fish stock to allow the recovery of codfish, and undertaking of studies relating to the fishing industry
- the development and promotion of tourist activities, as well as training of bilingual staff to work in the tourism industry
- money to be invested in the preservation of forests, and in reforestation efforts
- modernization of pulp and paper mills, as well as creation of a sawmill to create new jobs
- increased public support for the forestry industry
- the development of an agriculture industry, including the elimination of "middlemen" and the formation of a farmer's cooperative and more pro-active marketing of regional produce
- government help in the agricultural sector

Communication:
There is a need for:

- increased utilization of a local cable television channel
- the creation of more local English TV programming
- the establishment of computer-related companies and call-centres
- decreased costs of Internet and cable television services

Recreation:
There is a need to:

- have more access to English literature, movies, etc.
- develop more English community social events, and to increase the profile and awareness of such activities

Transportation:
There is a need for:

- increased access to affordable transportation, including decreased fares for train and airplane travel
- the development of a public transport system within the Gaspésie

The accompanying *Table 2a* summarizes the relative degree of importance of key development issues across the different activity sectors.

An Emerging Vision in the Gaspésie

The vision that people would like to see for the ESC in the Gaspésie is for a more cohesive community with better communications internally and a better awareness of its heritage and of the services and opportunities that already exist. They would like to see a community with a more diversified employment base, and one in which people have better access to appropriate training, including French-as-a-second-language.

Challenges and Opportunities in the Gaspésie

It is evident that English-speaking people in the Gaspésie are concerned with maintaining and developing their community identity, increasing awareness of its history and instilling greater pride in being part of the ESC. They would like to see better communications within the ESC (through better use and development of English-language media). They would also like to see a greater awareness of the services offered and of services that should be expected (such as English-speaking workers in healthcare). They would like to see greater participation of people in the community's activities.

When it comes to economic development, they see a strong need to develop career-training courses in English to keep students in school and in the Gaspésie. They also see the need for a greater investment in time and money in exploring different avenues in the mining and fishing sectors, in developing the forestry, agriculture and tourism sectors to their full potential.

Finally, both in relation to community issues and economic development, they see a significant need to develop an adequate public transportation system.

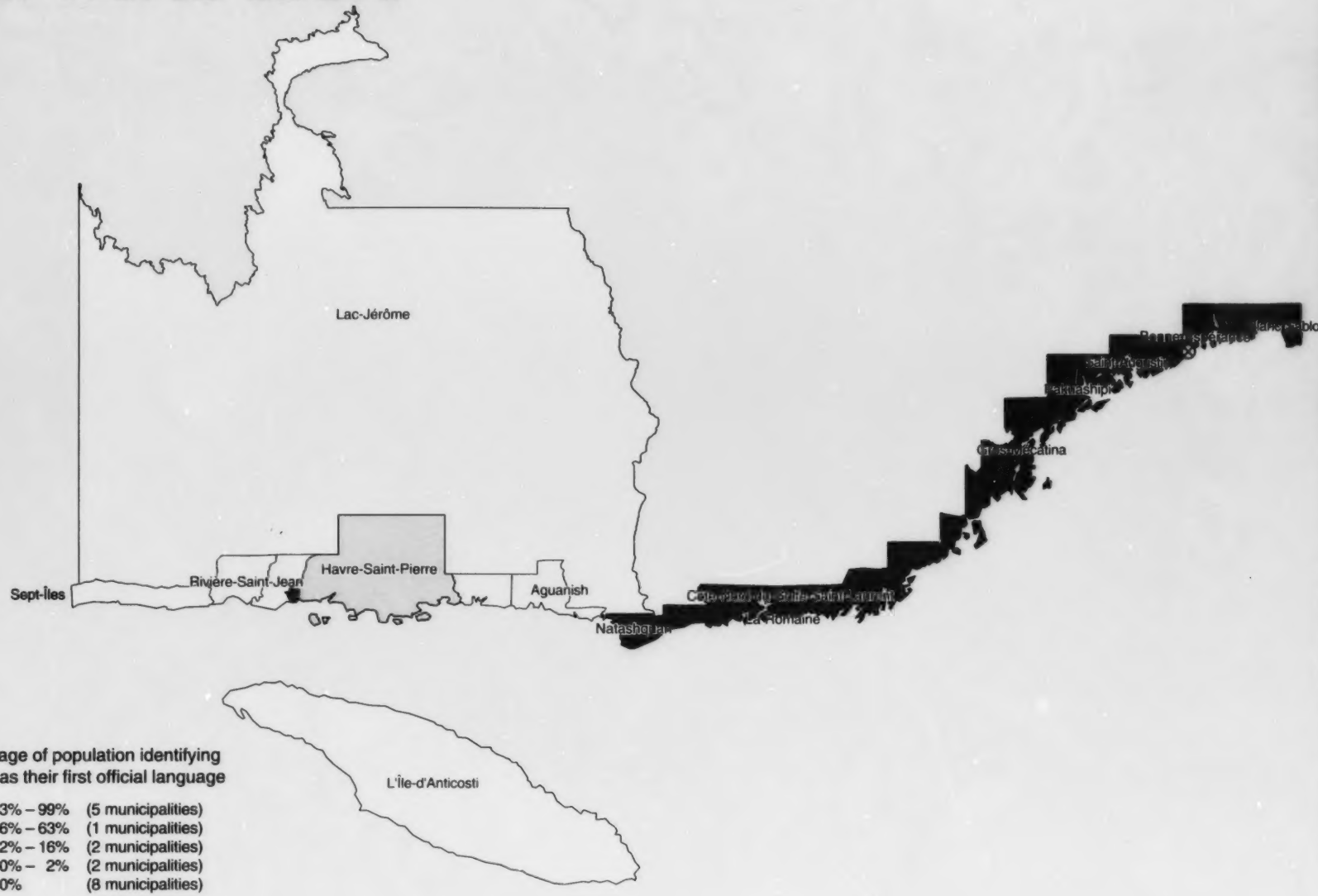
This table summarizes the degree of importance of the main development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

Table 2a
Main development issues, needs and problems by activity sector for the ESC of the Gaspésie

Development issue/problem/need:	Activity Sector:					
	Health	Social Services	Education		Heritage, Culture & Community	Employment & Economic Development
			Elementary to post-sec.	Training		
Opportunities			●	●		●
Migration, population threshold			●	●	●	
Participation & representation				●	●	●
Physical isolation & accessibility	●	●	●	●	●	●
Information management issues	●	●	●	●	●	●
English services	●	●	●	●	●	
Specific population segments:						
a) youth	●	●	●	●	●	●
b) elderly	●	●				
c) women	●					
d) Other (specify)		● Abused women				

Key: ● — this development issue is identified as a ***severe*** issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.
● — this development issue is identified as an issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.

Lower North Shore



Percentage of population identifying English as their first official language

- 63% – 99% (5 municipalities)
- 16% – 63% (1 municipalities)
- 2% – 16% (2 municipalities)
- 0% – 2% (2 municipalities)
- 0% (8 municipalities)

Stat. Can. 1966 Census

⊗ Coasters Association Office

3. LOWER NORTH SHORE

Introduction

This summary of the development needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) of the Lower North Shore is based on: 1) the report 'Human Resources Development Needs Assessment for the English-speaking Minority' submitted by Shannon Keats through the Coasters Association to the Community Table; and 2) the results of a focus group held on September 11, 1999. The sources of information used in the study for the Lower North Shore involved an extensive literature survey and synthesis, a series of interviews mostly by phone and surveys sent out to many respondents by fax.

The Regional Context

The Lower North Shore is a region with unique characteristics for the development of the ESC in Quebec, because of its physical geography and huge linear extent along the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and because of the important share of the Anglophone community in the region.

The principal characteristics of the region can be summarized as follows:

- the Lower North Shore is the eastern sub-region of the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
- it stretches roughly 500 km from Natasquan in the west to the Labrador border beyond Blanc Sablon to the east
- it is comprised of fifteen communities (organized into five municipalities) and two Amerindian Montagnais reserves, scattered along the coast
- most villages do not have road connections
- the region has a rugged terrain and a windswept, barren landscape and experiences cold winters and cool summers
- accessibility outside the region is costly, and accessibility within the region is difficult
- the economy is based primarily on marine resources, notably fishing
- isolation makes access to many services difficult and some important services are actually located outside the region, in Sept-Îles

The English-speaking Community (ESC) on the Lower North Shore

(See Appendix A for population counts: First Official Language Spoken – English – Total Population for 1991–1996 by MRC, as well as the relative importance of the FOLS – English Population by MRC – Changes 1991–1996.)

The main characteristics of the ESC of the Lower North Shore can be summarized by the following points:

- the total population of the region is about 6,000 and the predominant language is English
- there are, however, two French-speaking villages and one bilingual community
- the various communities share a common set of life experiences and history, centred on the cod fishery and sealing
- most of the inhabitants in the villages are in fact descendants of the original settlers who arrived from the late 18th century onwards
- migrants who arrived in the 19th century were both of English-speaking and French-speaking origins
- out-migration is a particular phenomenon with the youth of the region
- Anglophones represent an important share of the region's population
- the population structure is aging significantly

Major strengths of the ESC on the Lower North Shore are related to the strong sense of community amongst many people and the value placed on hard, honest work; there is an important level of support that comes from the business community. There is a strong attachment to the region, even by people who have moved away. There are deep historical roots to the ESC. Other assets include the important infrastructure that exists, particularly in transportation (for air and sea travel), and the potential resources of the region in terms of future tourism development (i.e. the special characteristics of the landscape, the ocean fauna and the history of the region). Other underdeveloped resources include the fishery, mining and forestry.

Major weaknesses of the ESC relate first to conditions of isolation and difficult accessibility, which have hampered economic diversification. The relative isolation of many communities has also contributed to difficult social and family problems. The high cost of transportation has a particular impact on obtaining health services, post-secondary education and economic development (especially tourism). In relation to the 'health' of many communities, a large segment of the ESC population are seen as lacking interest in the future of their communities, which creates a formidable challenge to maintain and develop the volunteer base in community organizations.

Community Economic Development Needs of the ESC on the Lower North Shore

Youth are easily attracted elsewhere, and temporary moves for educational purposes too frequently turn into permanent moves. Other weaknesses include a fragile communication network and the fact that there is an inadequate level of bilingualism along the Coast. Key points about needs by different activity sectors and themes are summarized below.

Employment and Economic Development:
Comments here refer to the economy in general and to specific sectors such as fishing, agriculture, and industrial and commercial development.

Employment and economic development issues, of course, lie at the root of many of the other issues (i.e. those related to community size and retention of youth in the region). The declining fortunes of the traditional fishery have worsened the situation recently since many people still depend upon the fishery, as well as 'make-work' projects in order to make ends meet. The fishery still remains very important, so it is therefore imperative to find ways of further diversifying its resource base.

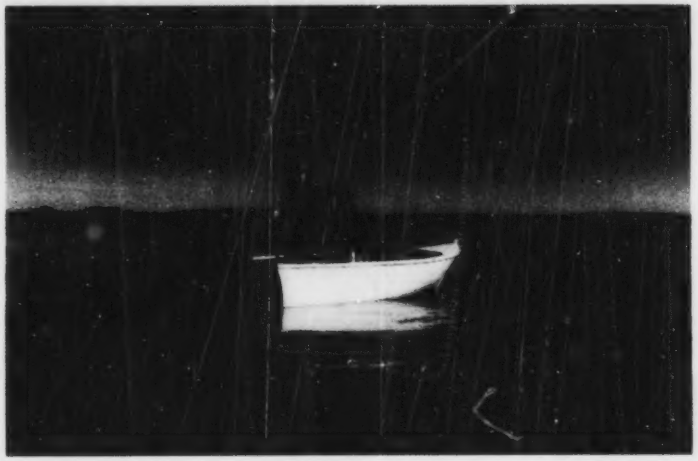
In relation to the agriculture and agri-food sector, very little development exists in the region. Clearly, physical condition is a limiting factor as is size of the local market. However, some local needs could likely be satisfied through local production.

Industrial and commercial development, outside basic needs provision, is very limited as well. This is related to the region's perceived lack of accessibility and the high cost of transportation in a highly competitive global context.

In relation to participation in construction work, the requirement for people to have experience is a limiting factor for unilingual English people. This highlights an important need to find ways of providing such people with the necessary work experience, as well as providing for access to French language training.

Tourism:
The tourism sector is in the very early stages of development in the region. There are several significant resources that could be developed (i.e. the landscape, nature, the cultural history of the region) but this requires effective 'product' development and communication.

Culture and History:
While the region has a rich history and culture, there are indications that some of this is in danger of being lost. The fishery is a major cornerstone of the region's culture and history and it



has suffered enormously in recent years. There is a need to develop more awareness of the region's cultural assets within the population, especially for the young, and to build on this as an important tourism resource.

Communications:
Effective communications represents a major need for the region. Communication services are irregular, and the local radio stations and a recently established newspaper are in vulnerable positions due to inadequate and uncertain funding. Mail service is subject to frequent interruption and delays are commonplace. The development issues associated with communications are in urgent need of attention, as they are at the basis of many other issues. Basic resources such as cellular telephone services are lacking in the region. Courrier services (such as Purolator and FedEx) do not service the Lower North Shore.

Education:
While most villages have some educational infrastructure, it is quite limited. In many communities, youth must leave at 13 years of age to study in other coastal villages or off the coast. Dealing with the educational system is rendered difficult due to the fact that the school board is located in Sept Îles, outside the region.

Class size thresholds also pose an issue for training, given the small size of the communities. There is also a need for greater awareness to be instilled in the population on the importance of the French language as a job skill.

Health and Social Services:
Health services pose a significant set of issues for the communities. Many services can only be accessed by expensive travel, either within or outside the region. There is also a perception that the level and nature of services available are not adequately targeted to the needs of the population in these small communities.

Seniors are a particular population segment for which service levels and access to those services are very problematic in the region. Another group with inadequate services are those who are physically or intellectually challenged. Currently, there are no facilities for such people to be able to continue to live with dignity in their regional environment and culture.

Community:
Many of the other needs noted above are also related to community. In addition to these, people raised concerns regarding religion and its role in community life (the small and usually

declining congregations) and the lack of choice concerning sports and leisure infrastructures in many of the small communities. Finally, people raised concerns regarding the quality of the environment in their communities and underlined the need for action to be undertaken in several areas in order to create healthier communities, environmentally speaking.

Transportation:
Clearly, issues and problems related to transportation underlie many of the issues raised in the other sectors, as already noted. The specific issues relate mostly to costs (i.e. the costs of air travel), the need for road links with the rest of Quebec and the development of a road network on the Lower North Shore. Progress in these initiatives would help address issues in relation to tourism, economic development and communications generally.

Youth:
Youth are at the heart of the future of any community. When they leave permanently for schooling or employment, and are not replaced, relatively isolated communities suffer almost irreparable damage. Their needs have been alluded to earlier under other categories, (i.e. improved and more affordable access to educational opportunities, access to entrepreneurial training and a greater awareness of the importance of learning the French language.)

The accompanying *Table 3a* summarizes the relative degree of importance of key development issues across the different activity sectors.

An Emerging Vision on the Lower North Shore

Based on the research, the vision of people on the Lower North Shore for their community includes:

- a more connected community (within the region and to the outside world), both by better transportation and better and improved stability of communications in general
- a community better able to cope with its senior citizens
- a community better able to retain its young people, with better access to educational and training opportunities
- a community with a more diversified economic base, including a more diversified resource base for the fishery
- a community in which the culture, traditions and history of the region are celebrated, and used more proactively in tourism development
- a community with easier access to health and social services

- a community with the knowledge, skills and expertise needed for development, thereby creating a more entrepreneurial community
- a community determined to develop its capacity, cooperation and solidarity

Challenges and Opportunities on the Lower North Shore

The Lower North Shore is a region with unique challenges in terms of accessibility and communications and any improvement in the quality of life in this region must include action in these fields. On the employment front, despite the recent difficulties of the fishery, this sector remains extremely important to the region. It is therefore essential that ways be found to diversify the resource base of the fishery, and the economic base in general. Development of tourism potential is linked closely to transportation challenges. Finally, the ESC has a strong sense of community and identity with the region as a whole, but this needs to be emphasized through better communications and a greater capacity to retain the youth in the community. It is also essential that the different communities that make up this region develop a more strongly cooperative spirit and greater solidarity amongst themselves.

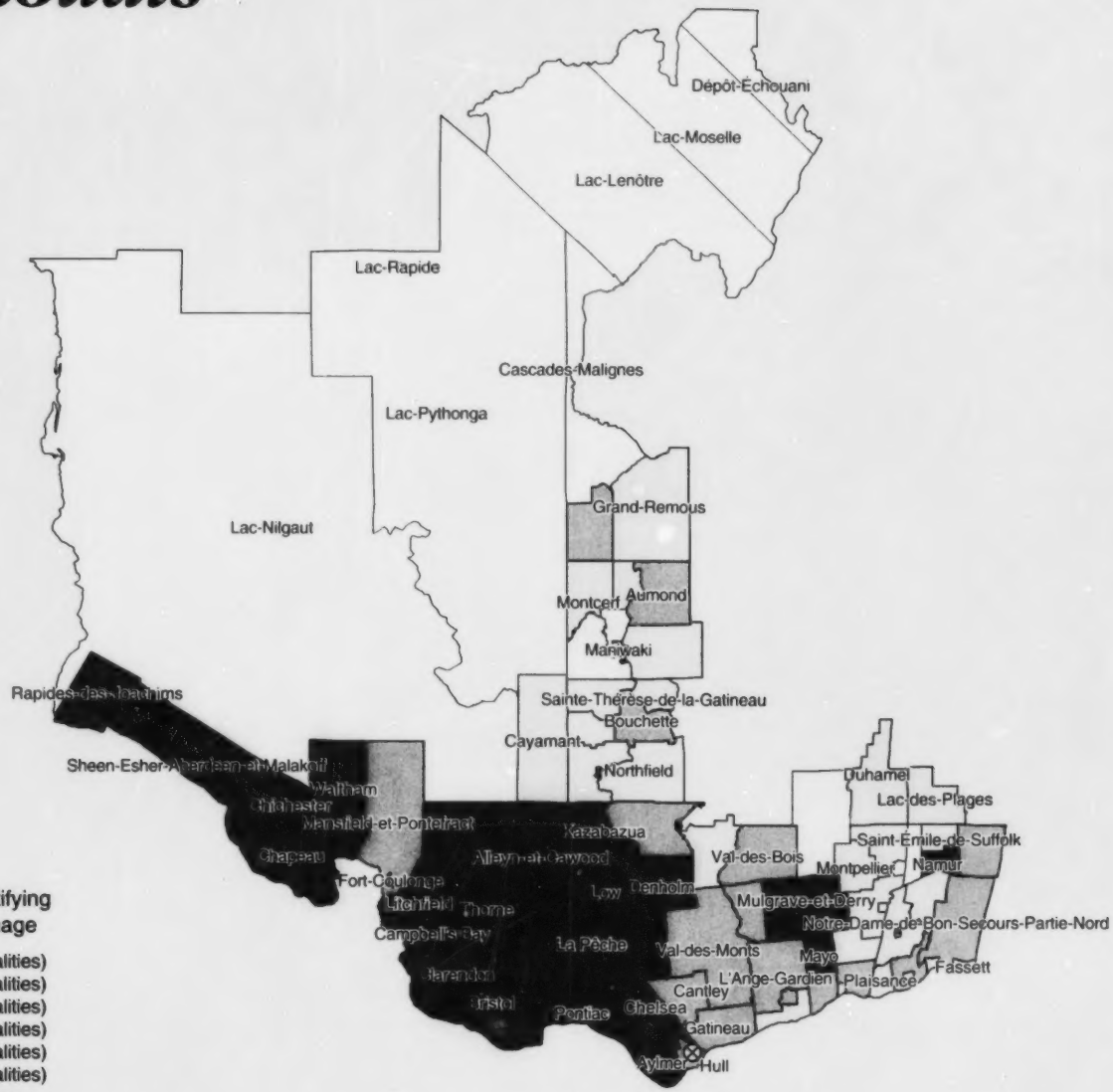
This table summarizes the degree of importance of the main development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

Table 3a
Main development issues, needs and problems by activity sector for the Lower North Shore

Development issue/problem/need:	Activity Sector:							
	Health	Social Services	Education		Heritage, Culture & Community	Employment & Economic Development	Special Sector Identified by the Region	
			Elementary to post-sec.	Training			Communications	Tourism
Opportunities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Migration, population threshold	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Participation & representation			●	●	●	●	●	●
Physical isolation & accessibility	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Information management issues	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
English services	●	●		●	●		●	
Specific population segments:								
a) youth	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
b) elderly	●	●					●	
c) women	●	●		●	●	●	●	
d) People looking for employment				●		●		

Key: ● — this development issue is identified as a ***severe*** issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.
● — this development issue is identified as an issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.

The Outaouais



Percentage of population identifying English as their official language

■	75% – 100%	(11 municipalities)
■	50% – 75%	(8 municipalities)
■	27% – 50%	(9 municipalities)
■	7% – 27%	(21 municipalities)
□	1% – 7%	(27 municipalities)
□	0%	(13 municipalities)

Stat. Can. 1996 Census

⊗ Outaouais Alliance Office

4. THE OUTAOUAIS

Introduction

This summary of the development needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) in the Outaouais region is based on: 1) the report 'Human Resources Development Needs Assessment for the English-speaking Minority' submitted by Lisa Bishop under the management of the Outaouais Alliance to the Community Table; and 2) the results of two focus groups, one held in Hull on June 29, 1999, and the other in Shawville on August 6, 1999. The sources of information used in this study included interviews, a review of available literature and Internet sites and focus groups.

The Regional Context

The following points summarize the main regional characteristics in which the ESC lives in the Outaouais; a region with some strong sub-regional contrasts:

- the region extends to the east past Montebello, to the west to Rapides-des-Joachims, to the north to the Laurentian Plateau and to the south to the Ottawa River
- there are several distinct sub-regions, namely: Hull, Aylmer, Gatineau, Lower Gatineau, Papineau, Pontiac and Maniwaki

The English-speaking Community (ESC) of the Outaouais

(See Appendix A for population counts: First Official Language Spoken – English – Total Population for 1991–1996 by MRC, as well as the relative importance of the FOLS – English Population by MRC – Changes 1991-1996.)

The main characteristics of the ESC in the Outaouais can be summarized by the following points:

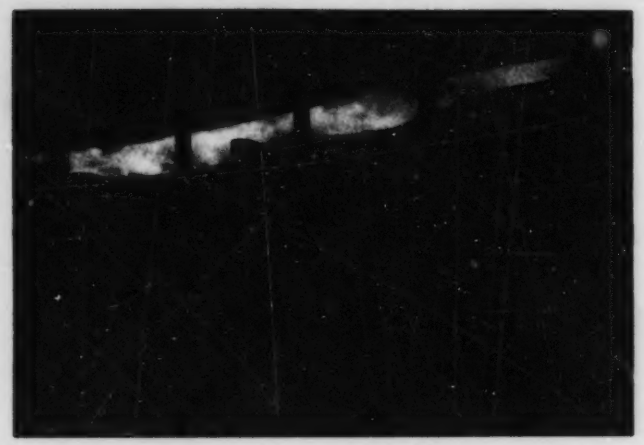
- English-speaking immigrants were the first settlers of the Outaouais
- the English-speaking people comprise 16.6% of the population of the Outaouais, with about 50,000 people
- the majority of the English-speaking population of the Outaouais live in the Aylmer-Hull area
- the ESC has a long history and an important heritage
- there is a great deal of mobility between Ontario and Quebec
- the region overall exhibits a strong commitment to federalism
- there is a desire for the region to be taken into greater consideration on issues of access, services and regional activities
- there is a desire to develop greater bilingualism among both Anglophones and Francophones

Sub-regional Contexts and the English-Speaking Communities

Because of the strong sub-regional differences, some specific comments are made on each sub-region.

HULL:

- the major urban centre in western Quebec, located where the Outaouais and Gatineau rivers meet
- it is one of the largest cities in the region, with origins as a logging city
- the principal employer is the federal government, followed by the provincial government
- the area boasts many historical sites, Canadian museums and well-known nature parks
- it plays host to National Capital Commission events such as Winterlude and the Tulip Festival



THE ESC IN HULL:

- The English-speaking population in Hull is on the rise and is approximately 9% of the total Outaouais population

AYLMER:

- a smaller centre with a local government older than that of Canada
- it began as a lumber town and steamship centre
- it developed into a thriving area of residence, after being an area where several wealthy individuals built summer homes

THE ESC IN AYLMER:

- the English-speaking community comprises 38% of the Aylmer population
- there is a large ethnic population, the majority of whom consider English their first official language

GATINEAU:

- Gatineau is one of the largest cities in the region
- it is well-known for its economic power infrastructure
- it began as a lumber town and forestry and forest products industries still play a major role in its economic base

- it has a young population compared with the rest of the region
- the Lower Gatineau Valley possesses picturesque landscapes, making tourism a strong force in the community; the artisan industry is also very dynamic
- the Lower Gatineau Valley is home to many developing small businesses

THE ESC IN GATINEAU:

- the English-speaking community comprises 9% of the population of the city of Gatineau
- the population of the ESC in the Lower Gatineau Valley rises to 24%

PAPINEAU:

- this is a large area covering some 33,000 sq. km.
- early on, the area was an important supplier of pulp and paper to Britain
- pulp and paper remains the region's principal industry
- agriculture and forestry are also strong activity sectors
- the area has a well-known cultural and artistic community
- it is a scenic region, with historic and picturesque buildings, as well as various nature parks

THE ESC IN PAPINEAU:

- the English-speaking community comprises 9% of the population

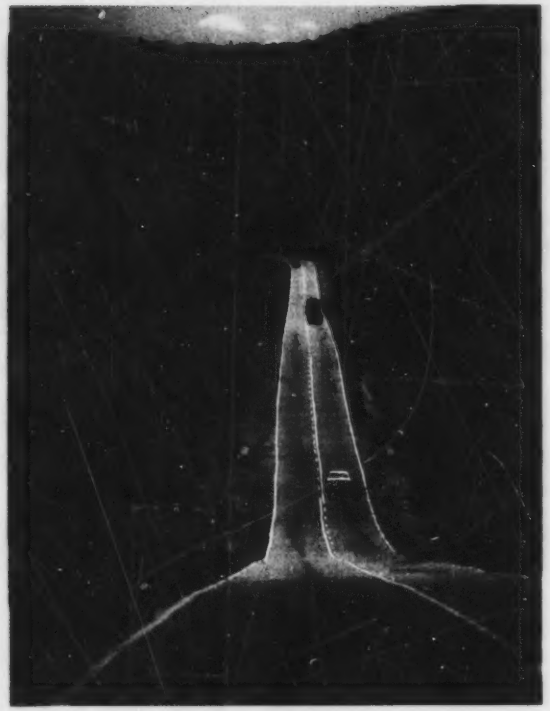
PONTIAC:

- this area is in the northwestern part of the Outaouais, occupying 10% of the whole regional area
- this area has the largest agricultural potential of the Outaouais region
- its economy is based on natural resources, with forestry being very significant
- the tourism industry is expanding, and is based on the natural features of the region (fishing, hunting, boating, etc.)
- historical sites are also being promoted as tourism to the area increases
- its population is experiencing an exodus of youth and the return of some adults, with a subsequent aging of the population

- a population decrease since the 1970s has been detrimental to businesses and the education system
- it has a higher unemployment rate than most other areas in the region

THE ESC IN PONTIAC:

- over 60% of the residents belong to the ESC



MANIWAKI:

- this is a very remote area
- its ties to Ontario are very limited compared with the rest of the Outaouais region
- its principal industries include mills, factories, and lumber
- it has a high unemployment rate
- it is home to a well-known aboriginal reserve
- its English-speaking community is extremely well-integrated within the French community

THE ESC IN MANIWAKI:

- in this sub-region, there is a high level of bilingualism among Anglophones, but not necessarily among Francophones
- the English-speaking community finds that it must function in French in order to receive many services

Major strengths of the ESC in the Outaouais are:

- a high level of bilingualism (except in some rural areas)
- a high level of respect for the French-speaking community
- a history of working in concert with the French-speaking community, while maintaining their respective cultural identities
- active involvement in national issues
- many residents with long-standing roots in the community
- a steadily increasing English-speaking population in urban areas

Major weaknesses include:

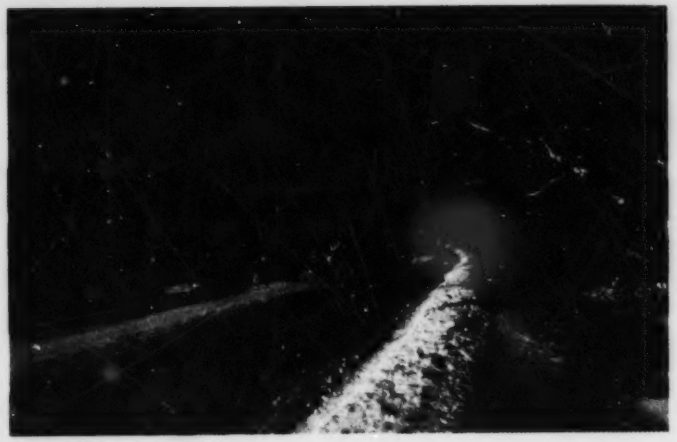
- a declining English-speaking population in some rural areas
- limited and declining employment opportunities in some areas, and annual incomes less than the French-speaking population
- too great a reliance on Ontario for many of its services and for employment
- some areas are overlooked and/or ignored
- some areas are very economically deprived
- many people do not get involved in community issues in the ESC for fear of a backlash by the French-speaking population
- in areas where there is an influx of new English-speaking migrants, the sense of community with the ESC is not strong
- English language services are weak in the Hull area

Community Economic Development Needs of the ESC in the Outaouais

Key points about needs by different activity sectors and themes are summarized below.

Health and Social Services:
There is a need to have:

- greater representation on hospitals boards and other institutions (available, but not sought by members of the ESC); these institutions need to solicit English participation
- better communication between the ESC and institutions, provincial departments, etc.
- space in the daily news media to solicit community help in health services efforts
- information distributed regarding English services offered in the region
- encouragement of the use and increased availability of Quebec-based, rather than Ontario-based, services
- courses offering English-language first-aid training, as well as English-language help lines
- more services in rural areas - or transportation (i.e. a shuttle bus) to Hull to enable people to obtain services there
- English-language volunteer services to ensure patient comfort while hospitalized
- establishment of a referral agency to find English-speaking caregivers, services and documentation



Education:
There is a need to have:

- more financial and physical resources to improve services
- better communication between school boards and the ESC
- the development of the French-immersion program in local schools
- the development of apprenticeship/internship programs, small business training, second language training, vocational training, computer programming/usage training
- more effective advertising of courses offered (becoming more proactive)

Employment Services and Opportunities:
There is a need to:

- be less reliant on employment in Ontario
- develop services (i.e. placement agencies) for employment seekers, especially in rural areas
- develop programs to encourage youth to remain and seek work in the region
- develop better communication to the ESC about employment opportunities in the region
- develop French-as-a-second-language training for unilingual English speakers
- develop an internship program with employers willing to take on English speakers who wish to develop French skills in the workplace

Economic Development:
There is a need to have:

- increased ESC involvement in chambers of commerce and business societies/organizations
- increased investment in, and communication with, small businesses in rural areas
- better communication between business development communities and the ESC
- training in economic development

Tourism, Culture and Historical Resources:
There is a need for:

- an increase in governments' knowledge of the region, and willingness to communicate with members of the ESC regarding tourism ideas, projects, etc.
- increased government involvement in and awareness of areas that fall beyond the National Capital Region

- an increase in financial and physical resources to help tourism and cultural development
- bilingual advertisement of festivals, celebrations and county fairs
- the development of professional and/or amateur English theatre, choirs, artistic societies and encouragement for visiting performers and artists
- increased celebration of the region's English heritage

Transportation:
There is a need for:

- better road creation and maintenance in rural areas
- the establishment of transportation systems/carpooling systems between rural areas, as well as to the urban core
- the re-opening of rural airports, or better shuttle service to the Ottawa airport

Communication:
There is a need for:

- a regional English-language daily newspaper
- financial support for regional English-language weekly newspapers
- local English-language radio for both music and news
- local English-language television, especially for news reports
- more Internet service providers, especially in rural areas
- the distribution of English-language communications from government departments
- better coverage of the Outaouais in Ottawa-based media

Recreation:
There is a need for:

- inexpensive activities for youth and seniors
- a more systematic organization of community events, such as dances, lectures and sporting events
- organized transportation and carpooling to recreational events
- an increase in the number of English-language video rentals available
- more accessible rentals of community halls, schools and churches

The accompanying *Table 4a* summarizes the relative degree of importance of key development issues across the different activity sectors.

An Emerging Vision in the Outaouais

Despite the many sub-regional differences, some common threads exist in terms of an emerging vision. In terms of the health of the community, people wish to see: a community that is proud of its origins and of being English-speaking and in which access to English-language services is vastly improved; a community in which French and English relationships are harmonized; and a community that is welcoming to newcomers. People also wish to see a community in which there are opportunities for youth, both and in terms of education and employment, and a community in which there is much better communication within the community and its various components. They also want an expanded and a more diversified economic base: in the Pontiac area, industrial development and tourism development were stressed as the keys to a healthy community. In the urban core, the concerns are more directly related to coping with youth issues, including a better preparation for employment and more accessible employment opportunities, as well as exchange/learning opportunities for parents.

Challenges and Opportunities in the Outaouais

Overall, people in the Outaouais place a great emphasis on the future development of services and resources available in all activity sectors, as well as having higher expectations of services from providers already established in the community. They would like to see a more vocal English-speaking community, taking a more active part in municipal, provincial and federal structures, as well as in hospital boards, chambers of commerce and business organizations. A more diversified economic base and better access to it, through improved training and French-language training, are also seen as important goals to strive for. They also see improved communications within the ESC as well as between the ESC and government and other institutions as being central to developing a more healthy community. Finally, directly or indirectly, a great deal of concern is expressed about the plight of youth in the region, raising various preoccupations in relation to education and employment.

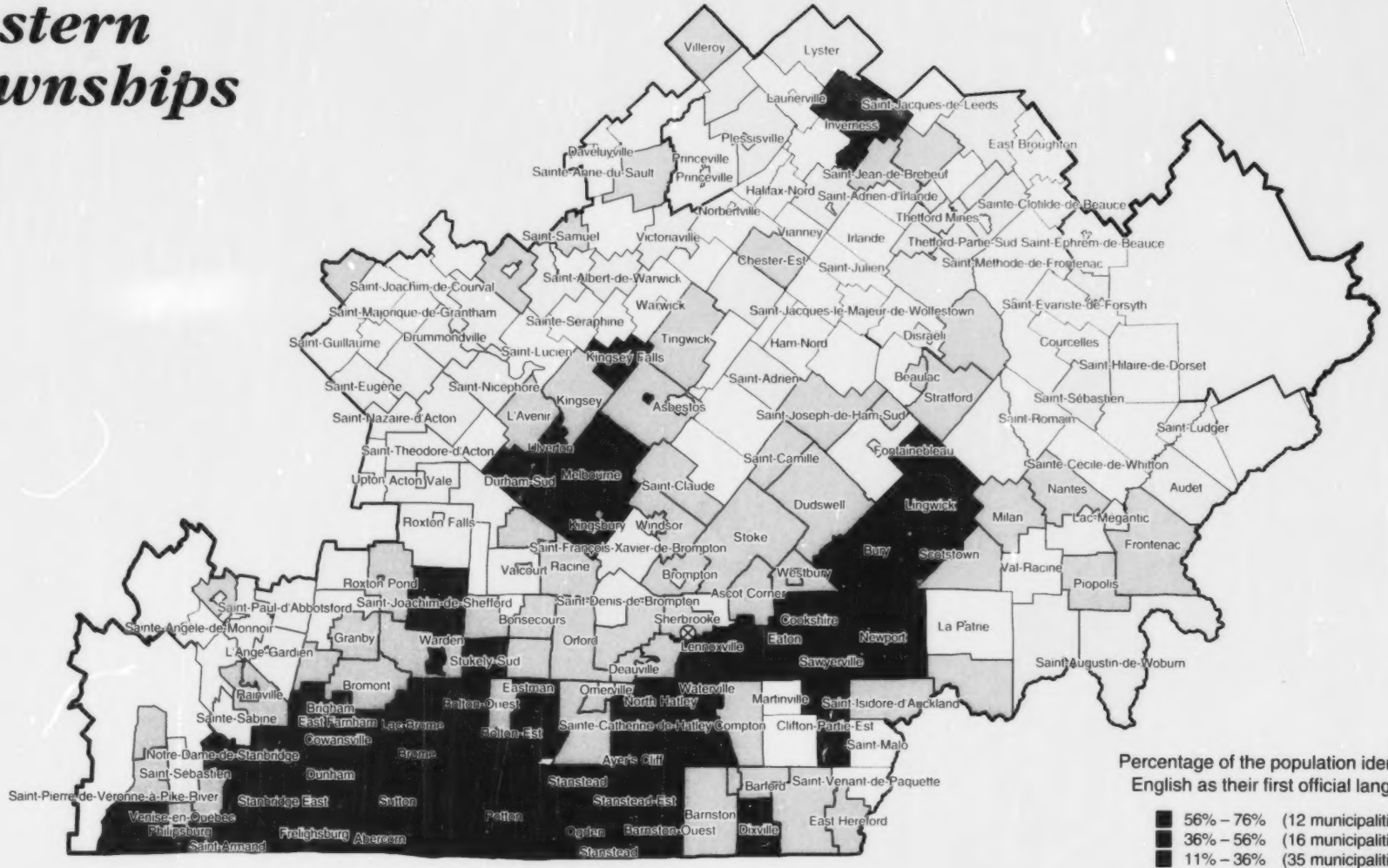
This table summarizes the degree of importance of the main development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

Table 4a
Main development issues, needs and problems by activity sector for the Outaouais

Development issue/problem/need:	Activity Sector:					
	Health	Social Services	Education		Heritage, Culture & Community	Employment & Economic Development
			Elementary to post-sec.	Training		
Opportunities				●		
Migration, population threshold				●	●	
Participation & representation	●	●				●
Physical isolation & accessibility	●	●	●	●	●	●
Information management issues	●	●	●	●	●	●
English services	●	●	●	●	●	●
Specific population segments:						
a) youth		●	●	●	●	●
b) elderly		●				
c) women						● Stay-at-home mothers
d) Other (specify)						

Key: ● — this development issue is identified as a **severe** issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.
● — this development issue is identified as an issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.

The Eastern Townships



Percentage of the population identifying English as their first official language

■	56% – 76%	(12 municipalities)
■	36% – 56%	(16 municipalities)
■	11% – 36%	(35 municipalities)
□	2% – 11%	(70 municipalities)
□	1% – 2%	(63 municipalities)
□	0%	(76 municipalities)

Stat. Can. 1996 Census

⊗ Townshippers Office

5. THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Introduction

This summary of the development needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) in the Eastern Townships is based on: 1) the report 'Human Resources Development Needs Assessment for the English-speaking Minority' submitted by Grant Myers under the management of Townshippers' Association to the Community Table; and 2) the results of three focus groups held within the region during the first two weeks of August 1999. The sources of information used in this study included an extensive literature search and synthesis, interviews with community leaders and other citizens, and focus groups.

The Regional Context

- The Eastern Townships is an area of historic English-speaking settlement, encompassing the former Quebec counties of Arthabaska, Brome, Compton, Missisquoi, Drummond, Frontenac, Mégantic, Richmond, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Shefford and Wolfe.
- Today, the region covers about 16,000 km², and includes 17 MRCs in the administrative region of the Estrie, and parts of the Montérégie, Centre-du-Québec and Chaudière-Appalaches.
- The first European settlers in the Eastern Townships were largely English-speaking and arrived in the late 18th century, mostly from New England and the British Isles. In the next century, particularly after 1850, waves of French-speaking settlers arrived from the seigneurial lands bordering the Townships.
- The Eastern Townships is predominantly rural, but has an important urban network that includes the primary urban centre of Sherbrooke and several other smaller urban centres.

The English-speaking Community (ESC) in the Eastern Townships

(See Appendix A for population counts: First Official Language Spoken – English – Total Population for 1991–1996 by MRC, as well as the relative importance of the FOLS – English Population by MRC – Changes 1991–1996.)

The main characteristics of the ESC in the Eastern Townships can be summarized by the following points:

- the English population of the historical Eastern Townships numbers just over 42,500
- 64% of English-speakers are concentrated in a core area comprising the MRCs of Brome-Missisquoi (26.5%), Sherbrooke (19.2%) and Memphrémagog (18.7%)
- the remainder of the population is scattered in isolated and dispersed pockets across an essentially rural landscape

- the decline in the ESC started during the 1860s with out-migration to other regions of Canada and the United States
- while the English-speaking population accounted for over 50% of the population in the mid-19th century, it has declined to less than 7% today
- an aging population has been one consequence of the out-migration of youth
- relationships between French and English-speaking communities in the Townships have long been quite harmonious

Major strengths of the ESC in the Eastern Townships are:

- an active community with many supportive organizations
- a community with deep roots and a common heritage
- a strong tradition of independence and self-help
- a reasonably high level of bilingualism
- generally favourable business conditions
- high level of awareness of the challenges facing the community, (e.g. aging)
- considerable tolerance and co-operation between the French and English-speaking communities
- a dynamic artistic and cultural community

Major weaknesses of the regional ESC are:

- an aging population
- a population that has declined to critical levels in many places, which has resulted in an inadequate base for many services and community activities
- inadequate availability of documentation and services in English
- inadequate levels of English-speaking access to public services
- a high unemployment rate
- inadequate understanding and adaptation to its status as a minority population
- low rates of literacy
- inadequate level of bilingualism in some areas
- disappointing levels of literacy and educational achievement
- underdeveloped English-language communication/information structures

Community Economic Development Needs of the ESC in the Eastern Townships

Key points about needs by different activity sectors and themes are summarized below.

Culture and Heritage Sector:
There is a need to:

- develop a more geographically decentralized distribution of cultural resources
- develop a more comprehensive strategy of heritage resource management, including establishing a comprehensive database of heritage sites and resources
- develop a more acute sense of cultural identity as a key to maintaining a healthy and vibrant community

Communications Sector:
There is a need to:

- improve the range and level of information services and structures available to the English-speaking community
- reach out to the more isolated segments of the ESC, especially in outlying regions (i.e. Chaudière-Appalaches and Centre-du-Québec)
- reinforce and improve communications with all levels of government

Health and Social Services Sector:
There is a need to:

- reduce the level of uncertainty associated with access to English-language services in the region, and to some segments of the population in particular (i.e. elderly women)
- improve the overall level of English-language services, especially in outlying regions such as Chaudières-Appalaches and Centre-du-Québec
- increase the availability of English-language services to senior citizens, many of whom are unilingual
- increase the level of services for youth with special needs, (i.e. psychiatric counselling)
- develop creative and flexible responses to the needs for service provision to the small and dispersed population, especially in rural areas

The Volunteer Sector:
There is a need to promote the importance of volunteering in the ESC. Although volunteer networks within the community are extensive, there exists uncertainty about the volunteer community's ability to meet long-term needs in several activity sectors.

The Education Sector:
There is a need to:

- ensure access and increase enrolment in adult education programs
- re-evaluate the effectiveness of English-language vocational/technical training options available in the region
- assess and mitigate the negative implications of budgetary cuts on educational opportunities for English-speaking students
- improve the level and quality of counselling services available to students on educational programs and career paths
- develop greater links between school curricula and the local community as a laboratory for learning
- improve literacy levels both in French and English
- improve the information available on educational opportunities to all segments of the population
- improve general levels of educational attainment

The Employment and Economic Development Sector:
There is a need to:

- expand and diversify employment opportunities
- upgrade educational levels to improve people's accessibility to the job market
- improve access to English-language employment and economic development services
- promote increased representation of English-speakers in the public service
- increase the level of French language skills among English-speaking workers
- develop leadership in the areas of entrepreneurship and economic development

An Emerging Vision in the Eastern Townships

English-speakers in the Eastern Townships would like to see an ESC that displays a greater degree of solidarity and possesses a more acute sense of collective identity. To foster this identity, they see as essential the celebration of the English heritage in the region, an improved level of cultural understanding between the French and the English-speaking communities and a much better flow of information through effective communications within the regional ESC, with other Quebec ESCs, and with all levels of government.

English-speaking Townshippers would also like to see a more proactive community and one that is much more capable of mobilizing private and public support for the needs of all its members, especially elderly persons, the socially/economically disadvantaged and youth. Included in this vision is not only the challenge of "retaining" the region's youth, but of attracting young and dynamic people from other areas of Canada and the world to live and work in the Eastern Townships.

Finally, English-speaking Townshippers would like to see a regional economy with a more diversified base in which members of the ESC (youth and others) would have greater access to relevant training opportunities, including improved levels of French-language training options. Further, many recognize the need for the English-speaking community to foster the educational attitudes and leadership/entrepreneurial skills necessary to identify and take full advantage of emerging economic opportunities within the region. The net result would be a reduction in unemployment and an improved quality of life for all English-speaking Townshippers.

Challenges and Opportunities in the Eastern Townships

The ESC in the Eastern Townships has deep historical roots and currently faces significant development challenges related to a number of factors, including demographic decline, a rapidly aging population and a high level of youth out-migration. In this context, an expansion of educational and training opportunities, economic diversification, entrepreneurial growth and integrated social development are essential ingredients to a viable and positive future for this community.

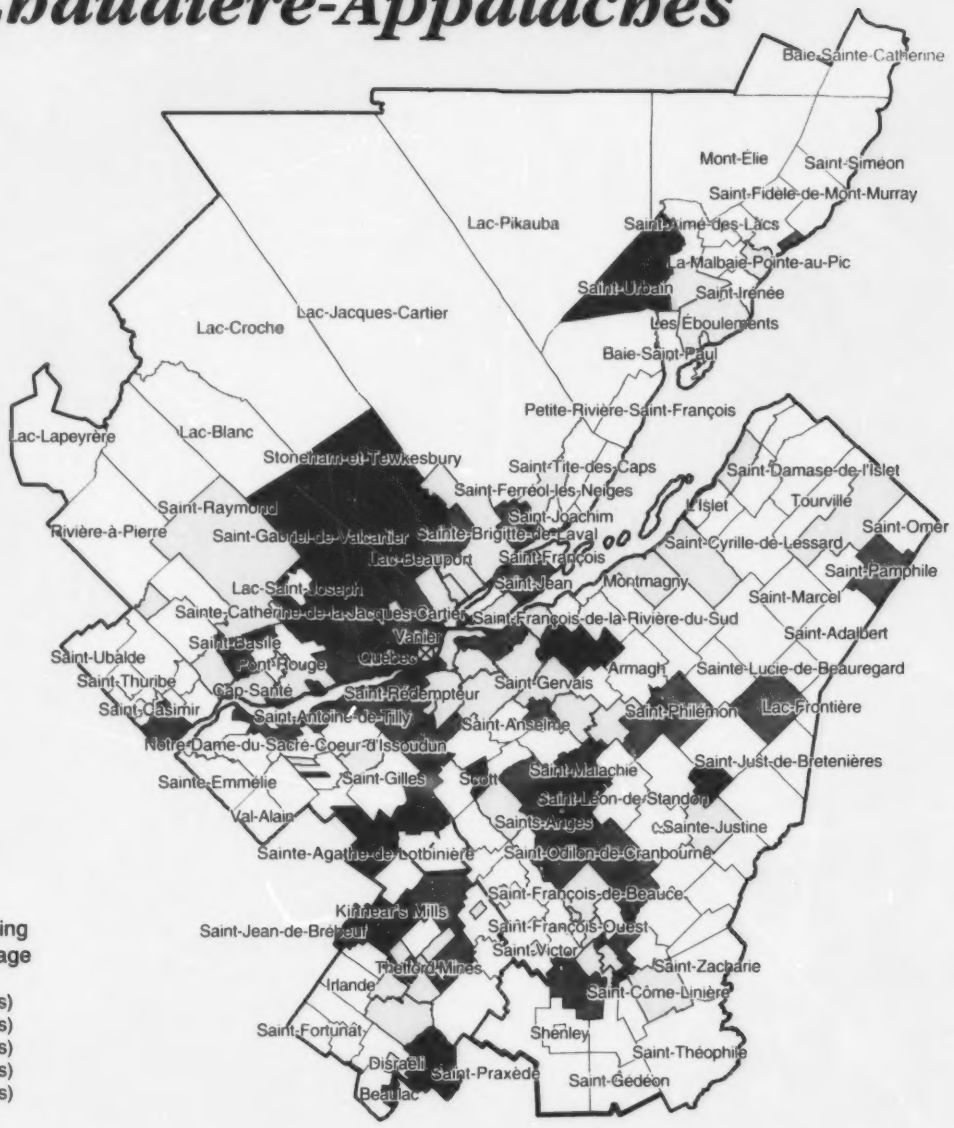
This table summarizes the degree of importance of the main development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

Table 5a
Main development issues, needs and problems by activity sector for the Eastern Townships region

Development Themes	Activity Sector: Health & Social Services	Heritage, Culture & Community	Education	Employment and the Economy	Communications
Opportunities		●	●	●	
Migration, Population Threshold	●	●	●	●	●
Participation & Representation		●	●	●	
Isolation & Accessibility	●	●	●		●
Information Management Issues	●	●	●	●	●
English Services	●		●	●	●
Youth Issues	●	●	●	●	●
Seniors' Issues	●	●			●
Women's Issues	●	●	●	●	●

Key: ● — this development theme is identified as an issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.

Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches



Percentage of population identifying English as their first official language

■	10% – 19%	(2 municipalities)
■	2% – 10%	(25 municipalities)
■	1% – 2%	(44 municipalities)
□	0% – 1%	(51 municipalities)
□	0%	(138 municipalities)

Stat. Can. 1996 Census

⊗ VEQ Office

6. QUÉBEC/CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

Introduction

This summary of the development needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) in the Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches region is based on: 1) the report 'Human Resources Development Needs Assessment for the English-speaking Minority' submitted by Lorraine O'Donnell and managed by Voice of English Quebec (VEQ) to the Community Table; and 2) the results of a focus group held in Quebec City on July 27, 1999. The sources of information used in this study included literature review, a survey of high school students, interviews with key informants in important sectors and other citizens, group interviews (a seniors group and a group of new migrants to the region), and a focus group.

The Regional Context

- the Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches region is large
- it has a large urban core (the Québec Urban Community), which contains most of the ESC and very large rural areas with a small dispersed population (rural and smaller centres)
- the regional economy is relatively small, but quite buoyant and dynamic

The English-speaking Community (ESC) in Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches

(See Appendix A for population counts: First Official Language Spoken – English – Total Population for 1991-1996 by MRC, as well as the relative importance of the FOLS – English Population by MRC – Changes 1991–1996.)

The main characteristics of the ESC in the Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches region can be summarized by the following points:

- the population of the ESC in the region has remained at about 13,000–14,000 throughout the course of the 20th century, despite the population growth of the region
- its stability in absolute terms (decline in relative terms) is the result of a combination of migration into and out of the region and a fairly high level of assimilation
- in the Quebec City region, the proportion of the population that is made up of English-speakers has declined from 39% in 1871, to 15% in 1901 to 3% in 1981
- the ESC in the region has a variety of cultural origins
- there is no strong sense of identity for a 'regional' ESC community, but some segments of the ESC identify closely with their English-speaking origins

- aging of the ESC is more pronounced than in the French-speaking population (26.4% over 55 years of age versus 19.4% for the FOLS-French community in 1991)
- youth in the 15–24 age bracket are a smaller proportion of the ESC than for the French-speaking population (12.9% versus 14% for the FOLS-French community in 1991) and has been decreasing further, thereby reflecting an out-migration of youth
- a relatively high proportion of migrants in the population (27.6% were migrants in 1991)
- there is a high level of integration of the ESC into the broader regional society

Major strengths of the ESC in the Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches region are:

- a population with a relatively low profile and well-integrated into the majority French-speaking community
- a regional economy that is relatively buoyant and diversified
- a population that is quite bilingual
- a substantial level of community involvement and many support groups for different segments of the ESC
- a good English school system
- a good level of acceptance of English by the French-speaking community
- relatively easy communication within the community, at least in some areas and for longtime residents
- in the smaller centres, a strong attachment to 'home' and community identity
- many people are optimistic about the good relationships between the French and English-speaking communities
- it is not a community that has been very proactive in relation to the English language

Major weaknesses of the ESC are:

- a relatively small regional economy
- a significant out-migration of youth, despite the strong attachment to 'home'
- a poor 'media image' of the ESC that does not reflect its reality in the region
- the small size of the ESC
- newcomers to the region are not well-integrated into the ESC
- too many people with inadequate French language skills, particularly the elderly and some of the newcomers

- small centres are often very 'close' with a high level of community identity, but this both results from, and contributes to, isolation

Community Economic Development Needs of the ESC in Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches

Key points about needs by different activity sectors and themes are summarized below.

Demographics:
The primary need is to be able to maintain a critical population mass, somewhere in the area of 14,000 to 15,000. This concern underlies many of the other concerns (i.e. maintaining and developing the level of services).

There is a need to:

- reduce the process of assimilation, which translates into increasing the level of integration while maintaining the identity as an English-speaking people
- reduce the out-migration of youth
- reduce the out-migration of early retirees
- increase people's level of optimism about being part of the ESC
- increase the level of bilingualism as well as the level of appreciation of French culture

The Cultural, Recreational and 'Community Life' Sector:
There is a need to:

- increase people's pride in being part of the ESC
- increase the feeling of 'belonging' to the ESC, especially for youth and newcomers
- increase the profile and value associated with the ESC by the French-speaking community
- develop a focal point in the region to raise awareness of 'community' and in general develop a more 'organized' English-speaking community
- increase people's awareness of existing cultural, community and recreational resources and develop new ones where appropriate
- develop more cultural activities for youth in the ESC

The Economic and Employment Services Sectors:
There is a need to:

- ensure better access to employment opportunities

- increase the level of French language skills within the ESC so that the ESC can participate more fully in the growing and increasingly diversified regional economy
- market the value of the English language much more forcefully to certain business sectors
- increase the perceived value of English-speakers in business to the business community and the provincial civil service
- undertake and communicate proper assessments of the opportunities for English-speakers in different sectors
- develop an employment services centre for the ESC, including youth-oriented services (but not limited to youth)
- develop a more effective marketing strategy for the many employment services already available

The Education Sector:
There is a need to:

- ensure that English-speaking students have access to adequate education in the region
- ensure that the education they receive reflects the values of the ESC in the region
- develop French language instruction in a more intensive way earlier in the educational system
- develop a pool of available professionals (i.e. counsellors)
- develop more contacts and partnerships between the French and English school systems
- expand the range of technical and vocational courses available, including through distance education

The Spiritual and Religious Sector:
There is a need to:

- recognize the important role that religious institutions have played and continue to play in the community, despite declining congregations
- develop partnerships with Francophone communities
- join forces with secular English-speaking community institutions

The Health and Social Services Sector:
Before noting needs, it is worth emphasizing the significant work and services offered by the Holland Centre.

In the health and social services sector, there is a need to:

- ensure adequate health and social services in English because some members of the ESC absolutely need services in English (i.e. many of the elderly)
- increase the capacity in the region for senior housing for the ESC
- maintain and expand the level of services in outlying areas beyond the metropolitan core
- ensure that some services are available in English because of their personal and difficult nature (i.e. psychological assessments)
- improve the level of information about what services are available and where
- encourage more English-speaking volunteer workers to participate in various services

The Transportation and Communications Sector:
There is a need to:

- improve the level of communications in the media, to the ESC in English (better news coverage, to heighten the visibility of the ESC)
- document and reinforce the many informal networks used for communications within the ESC
- provide information in English to the ESC about the transportation opportunities
- develop a more adequate transportation system for seniors in the ESC

The accompanying *Table 6a* summarizes the degree of importance of the key development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

An Emerging Vision in Québec/ Chaudière-Appalaches

The emerging vision of the ESC in this region is of a community that has pride in its origins, that is more tolerant of others, more welcoming to newcomers and has effective ways of communicating between its different segments. It is also a community that has better French language skills in order to be able to integrate into the majority French-speaking community. This desired integration, however, is not at the expense of the visibility of the ESC, since people feel it is important to develop a higher profile for the ESC and the services it has access to and offers. The vision of the community that people would like to strive towards would also be one that is more caring for its elderly, as well as one that has more access to employment and educational opportunities, especially for its youth.

Challenges and Opportunities for Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches

The ESC in Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches has to face the challenges of being a relatively small minority population within a major metropolitan area dominated by the French-speaking community. In this context, many people in the ESC have tended to occupy a very low profile within the regional community at large and have integrated into the broader community. At the same time, there are large areas in the region with a small and dispersed English-speaking population with its own problems of isolation and lack of accessibility. A major challenge is how to become more visible and create a greater sense of belonging and pride in being part of the English-speaking community without alienating the French-speaking community. Indeed, many people are adamant that this must be avoided at all costs. For some people, one way to tackle this is to have the ESC engage in initiatives that contribute to the well-being of the whole of the regional community (French and English-speaking). Because of the small size, relatively speaking, of the ESC and its dispersed nature outside the metropolitan area, another important challenge is how to develop better communications within the community. It is vital to tackle youth issues in the ESC in this region. The lack of educational opportunities, even in a major metropolitan area such as Quebec City, for English-speakers, as well as employment opportunities, has contributed substantially to the out-migration of young people. Community building and effective communications within the community and between it and the French-speaking community, together with greater opportunities for the youth in the region, summarize both the challenges and the work that has to be undertaken in this region for and by the ESC.

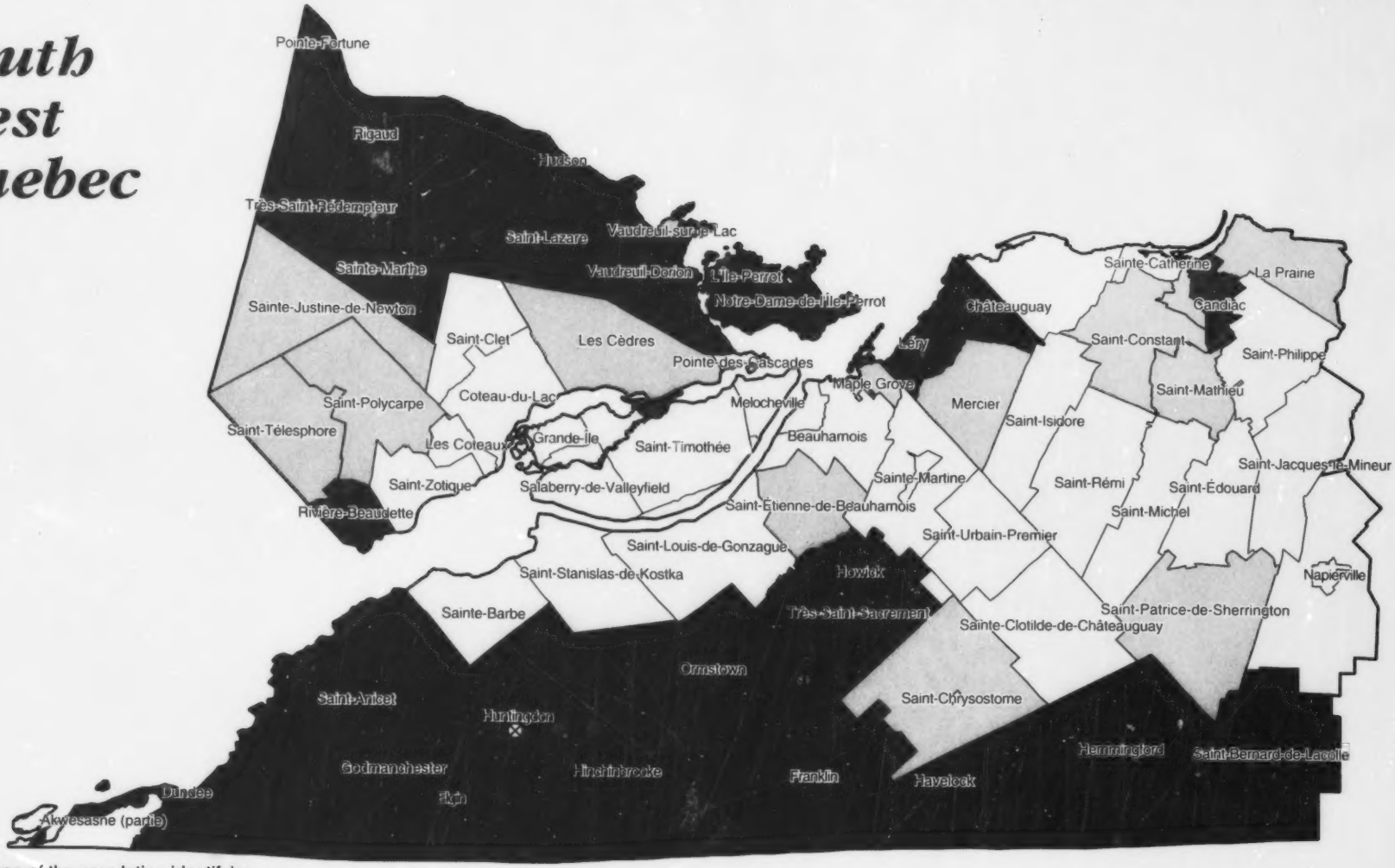
This table summarizes the degree of importance of the main development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

Table 6a
Main development issues, needs and problems by activity sector for the Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches region

Development issue/problem/need:	Activity Sector:					
	Health	Social Services	Education		Heritage, Culture & Community	Employment & Economic Development
			Elementary to post-sec.	Training		
Opportunities	●	●		●		●
Migration, population threshold			●		●	●
Participation & representation	●	●			●	●
Physical isolation & accessibility	●	●			●	
Information management issues	●	●			●	●
English services	●	●	●	●		●
Specific population segments:						
a) youth				●		●
b) elderly	●	●				
c) women	●	●	●	●		●
d) Other (specify)						● Unilingual newcomers

Key: ● — this development issue is identified as a ***severe*** issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.
● — this development issue is identified as an issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.

South West Quebec



Percentage of the population identifying English as their first official language

■	54.8% – 77.4%	(4 municipalities)
■	32.6% – 54.8%	(12 municipalities)
■	12.0% – 32.6%	(15 municipalities)
■	5.1% – 12.0%	(14 municipalities)
□	1.0% – 5.1%	(27 municipalities)
□	0.0%	(2 municipalities)

Stat. Can. 1996 Census

⊗ CVESPA Office

7. SOUTH WEST QUEBEC

Introduction

This summary of the development needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) in South West Quebec is based on: 1) the report 'Human Resources Development Needs Assessment for the English-speaking Minority' submitted by Phil Norton under the management of the Chateauguay Valley English-Speaking Peoples' Association (CVESPA) to the Community Table; and 2) the results of a focus group held in Chateauguay on July 13th, 1999. The sources of information used in this study included interviews with community leaders and citizens (both French and English-speaking), a group interview, an extensive literature review and a survey of CVESPA members.

The Regional Context

The following points summarize the key characteristics of the region of South West Quebec in which the ESC lives:

- South West Quebec is a large, heterogeneous area that includes the MRCs of Beauharnois-Salaberry, Le Haut-Saint-Laurent, Les Jardins-de-Napierville, Roussillon, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, and the municipalities of Le Haut-Richelieu west of the Richelieu River
- it is comprised essentially of 88 municipalities in the western part of the Montérégie administrative region
- some areas are relatively remote and isolated, with a scattered agricultural population; in these areas, agriculture supports industries in food processing, transporting and marketing, as well as tourist attractions, including fairs and 'pick-your-own' farms
- in addition, there are other important areas located closer to Montreal organized around several urban centres
- some urban centres have an important industrial past and still have an active industrial base
- many urban centres and smaller villages close to Montreal have an important residential function, with many residents working in the Montreal urban region and its suburbs

The English-speaking Community (ESC) in South West Quebec

(See Appendix A for population counts: First Official Language Spoken – English – Total Population for 1991–1996 by MRC, as well as the relative importance of the FOLS – English Population by MRC – Changes 1991–1996.)

The main characteristics of the ESC in South West Quebec can be summarized by the following points:

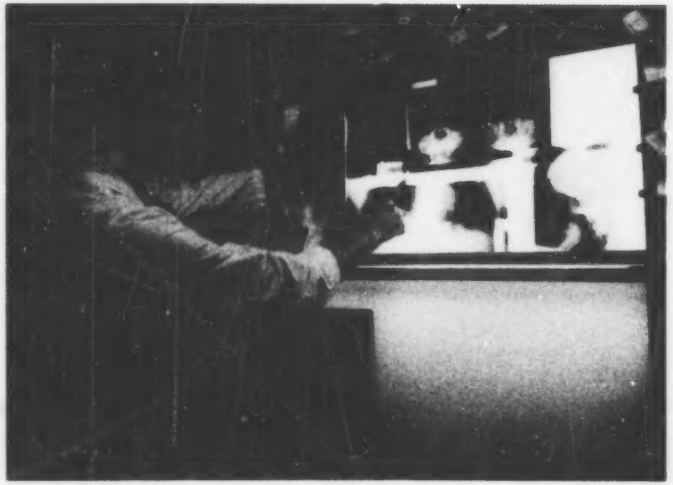
- the population of the region includes over 50,000 Anglophones, and over 280,000 Francophones
- in several municipalities, Anglophones are in a majority or are equal in numbers to Francophones (i.e. Hudson and several municipalities in the Chateauguay Valley) (however, planned municipal mergers will eliminate most of these situations)
- the English minority is mainly distributed through the Chateauguay Valley, Chateauguay, and the Vaudreuil-Soulanges (i.e. Hudson) area; the city of Chateauguay once had an English majority, which has dropped to 29%; the city of Valleyfield once had an English majority, yet this has dropped to less than 1%
- many Anglophone parents raise bilingual children in the predominantly French areas of the region, while in other areas, a larger language barrier remains
- the ESC has great pride in its communities, as many of them have had families there for generations; there is a strong desire to be accepted as an integral part of society
- in several rural communities, the ESC relies on the United States and Ontario for access to English services not available in their own area
- there is an important cultural diversity to the ESC in many communities (i.e. English, Celtic, German and, particularly in the more urban areas, an increasing number of Oriental, Spanish, African and Italian community members)
- there are two Native populations in the region that are English-speaking (Kahnawake and the Quebec part of the St. Regis reserve), but they are not well-integrated into the overall ESC
- while some areas are relatively wealthy, there is also a high rate of poverty among Anglophones in other areas, such as Chateauguay and Huntingdon

Major strengths of the ESC in South West Quebec:
The ESC is very active in many local communities. In particular, many local initiatives have been started which have benefited the ESC, as well as the broader society. The diversity of cultural origins is also a strength in many ways. Many of the communities have good access to the Montreal urban region and therefore to a diversified employment base. Finally, good relations

exist especially in the context of the informal environment, and people on the whole have a relatively good access to services in the English language.

Major weaknesses of the ESC are:
Remoter communities do not have the same access to a diversified employment base. While the image projected is often one of relatively well-off communities, there is an undercurrent of poverty and social problèms present in many areas. Youth, for instance, present a particular set of challenges in several communities. Furthermore, in some localities, the community dynamic has suffered from a declining population base or from declining participation in community affairs (i.e. the churches). While the cultural diversity of the ESC is a strength, it is also perceived as a possible weakness, in that there is not a strong sense of identity across these different groups. Finally, there appears to be little communication between the English-speaking populations located in the many and different local communities across the region.

Community Economic Development Needs of the ESC of South West Quebec

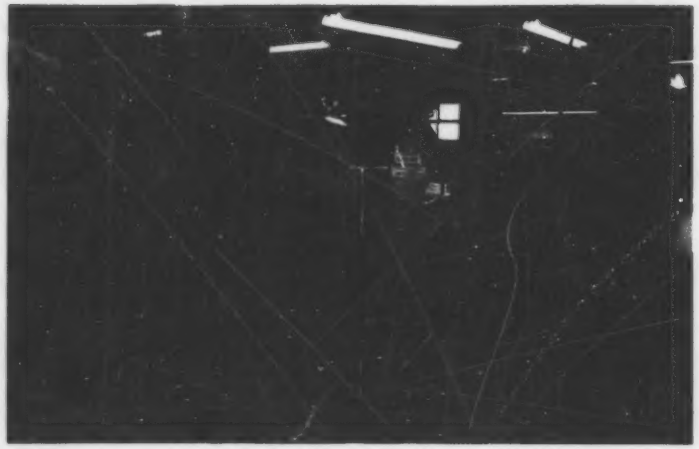


Key points about needs by different activity sectors and themes are summarized below.

Because of the substantial differences between the local communities in this region, needs vary greatly. Therefore, this should be remembered in reading this summary because the stated needs do not necessarily apply to all local communities in the region.

Health Care:
There is a need:

- to have increased participation of the ESC on hospital boards, in volunteering and fundraising
- to establish or foster a community group to partner with the Régie in order to monitor health services accessible to the ESC (a group does exist, but it lacks resources)
- for an increased number of bilingual nurses
- for more English translations on signs in hospitals
- for more accessible English service on CLSC hotlines (i.e. Chateauguay, Lacolle)
- for the publication of a resource book of English services for the ESC



Social Services:
Needs were identified in relation to:

- the translation of different programs dealing with the mental health and happiness of children, as well as an increase in English services for the mentally handicapped
- increasing the numbers of English-speaking counsellors, speech therapists, social workers and psychologists to an adequate level
- finding ways of providing relief for both social workers, and clergy members, to eliminate "burn-out"
- the publication of a resource book to direct members of the ESC to appropriate help
- the development of services for seniors, including English-language seniors homes, social programs, home-care programs and transportation

Education:
In relation to this sector, there is a need:

- to develop more intensive French-as-second-language programs, while not detracting from learning in English
- to develop distance education for rural areas, using online curricula, video conferencing and "satellite" CEGEPs; accessible post-secondary education is also an important concern
- for more access to English-language education for the English-speaking children of immigrants
- to maintain an independent English school board for the region

Business and Employment:
The following needs were identified:

- the development of English language business support groups, and resource centres, as well as more accessible job search centres (and job banks available via Internet)
- better access to government and MRC programs in economic development
- greater Anglophone representation in federal public service employment
- a change in hiring practices to incorporate more Anglophones into the workplace
- the provision of more (free or affordable) French-as-second-language courses

The Economic Sector:
There is a need:

- to invest more in tourism, including the bilingual promotion of agricultural fairs, craft and art shows, and the preservation of environmental and historical landmarks
- for more use of English in Quebec's Ministry of Agriculture offices
- for the integration of computer technology into the farming community
- for the development of community development councils for information and services
- to facilitate greater Anglophone participation and communication with the decision-making bodies of government

Arts and Entertainment:
There is a need:

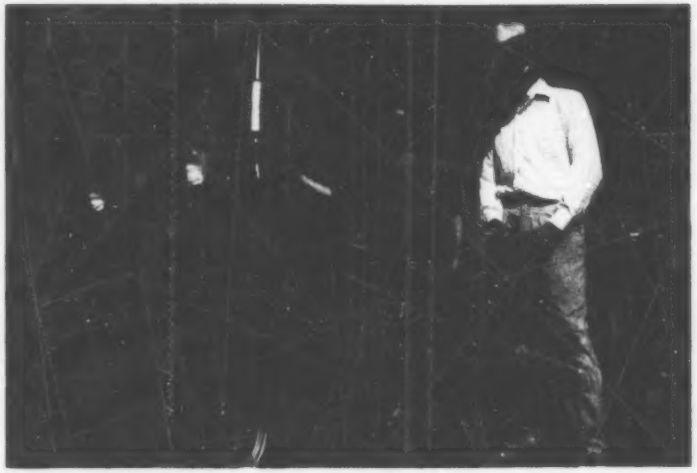
- for the development of an Arts & Crafts Guild to promote local artists and artisan events
- to establish a resource person to help Anglophone artists obtain government funding
- to develop further recreational and cultural programs (especially in the Chateauguay Valley)

Transportation:
There is a need:

- to replace the Seaway "lift-bridge" (at Valleyfield) with a permanent bridge in order to decrease the already long travel time between the Chateauguay Valley and Valleyfield (i.e. completion of Hwy 30 from Chateauguay to the Ontario border)
- to create a transportation forum and establish a resource person in order to discuss both problems and solutions in relation to transportation

Communication and the Media:
There is a need:

- to establish a regional community newspaper and to ensure increased coverage of news pertinent to the ESC in other local newspapers
- to encourage increased use of the Internet for promotion of ESC news and events
- to establish a community radio show, radio station, or Internet broadcast of news and events



History:
There is a need:

- to establish a community roundtable (or working group), including putting in place a resource person in order to discuss ways to preserve and promote the history of the ESC in South West Quebec
- to preserve and erect signs on historical sites
- to develop museums and accessible archives
- to publish an 'official' non-sectarian history of the region, written in English

Government Participation:
There is a need:

- to develop a forum for English-speaking citizens, in order for them to be able to express their ideas to both local and regional governments more effectively
- to increase Anglophone representation on municipal councils

The accompanying *Table 7a* summarizes the degree of importance of the main development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

An Emerging Vision in South West Quebec

Based on the report and the focus group, the emerging vision of the community that people would like to see for the ESC is one in which there is: a greater level of participation from a broader cross-section of the ESC (in volunteering, community organizations, etc.); a stronger sense of identity as a group (i.e. pride in being part of the ESC), but also in terms of feeling part of the broader society; a greater tolerance of and, more importantly, a celebration of cultural differences; better communication between the different segments of the ESC; a greater capacity for dealing with the community's youth and elderly; a more bilingual community whose English-speaking roots are maintained; and a more diversified employment base accessible to all parts of the region.

Challenges and Opportunities for South West Quebec

South West Quebec is a varied region and local needs often differ substantially from one area to another. The same can be said for the groups, with different cultural origins, that make up the ESC here. However, several needs arise repeatedly regardless of the specific activity sector being dealt with. These include: finding methods of dealing with isolation and poverty; increasing the base and roles for volunteerism; and increased community networking and communication (both within the English-speaking community itself, and between the ESC and the broader society). In addition, specific segments of the population need greater attention devoted to them, notably youth and senior citizens. A community, which provides for its youth and its senior citizens, as well as other populations in need, is a true 'community'.

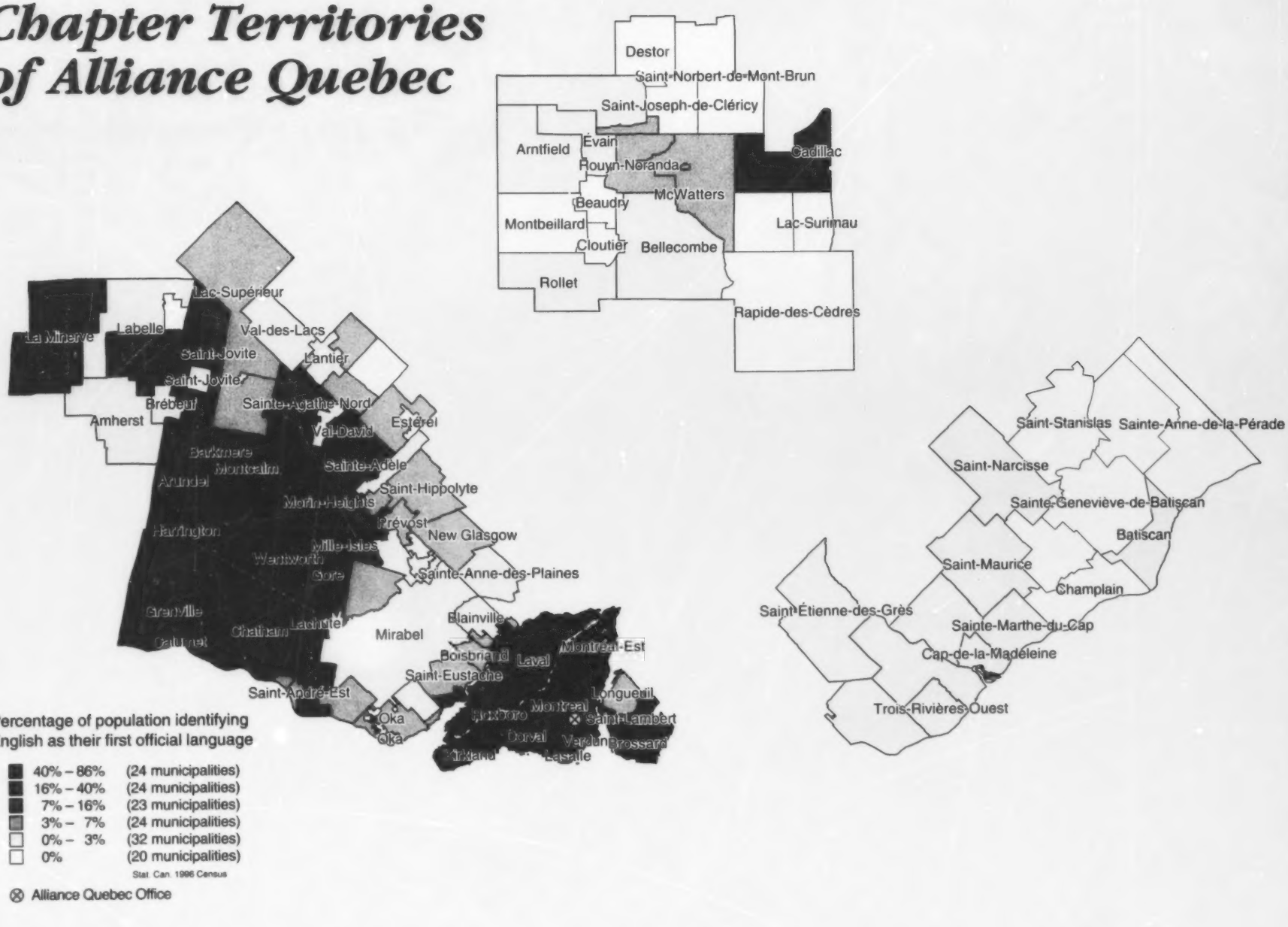
This table summarizes the degree of importance of the main development issues in relation to the principal activity sectors.

Table 7a
Main development issues, needs and problems by activity sector for the ESC in South West Quebec

Development issue/problem/need:	Activity Sector:					
	Health	Social Services	Education		Heritage, Culture & Community	Employment & Economic Development
			Elementary to post-sec.	Training		
Opportunities	●	●	●	●	●	●
Migration, population threshold	●	●	●	●	●	●
Participation & representation	●	●	●	●	●	●
Physical isolation & accessibility	●	●	●	●	●	●
Information management issues	●	●			●	●
English services	●	●	●	●	●	●
Specific population segments:						
a) youth	●	●			●	●
b) elderly	●	●			●	
c) women	●					
d) Other (specify)	● Mentally handicapped	● The poor		● Native people	● The poor	● Young families with children & the handicapped

Key: ● — this development issue is identified as a ***severe*** issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.
● — this development issue is identified as an issue/problem/need in this particular activity sector.

Chapter Territories of Alliance Quebec



Percentage of population identifying English as their first official language

■	40% – 86%	(24 municipalities)
■	16% – 40%	(24 municipalities)
■	7% – 16%	(23 municipalities)
■	3% – 7%	(24 municipalities)
□	0% – 3%	(32 municipalities)
□	0%	(20 municipalities)

Stat. Can. 1996 Census

⊗ Alliance Quebec Office

8. CHAPTER TERRITORIES OF ALLIANCE QUEBEC

Introduction

This summary of the development needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) in the principal territories organized by Alliance Quebec is based on: 1) the report 'Human Resources Development: Alliance Quebec Needs Assessment Project' submitted by Linton Garner under the management of Alliance Quebec to the Community Table; and 2) the results of a focus group held in Val d'Or on September 30th, 1999. The sources of information upon which this summary of the needs of the English-speaking community (ESC) is based are primarily qualitative in nature (syntheses produced by the community organizers of each of the chapters of Alliance Quebec, chapter consultations with their members through their Boards of Directors, reviews of reports and information provided through various institutional networks, a survey of youth participants in a youth employment fair, earlier surveys of pertinence, focus groups dealing with specific themes, interviews with key informants, and one pilot focus group dealing with needs assessment for the English-speaking community in one broad region in general).

The Regional Context in the Principal Territories of Alliance Quebec

A variety of regional contexts

Alliance Quebec is organized through 11 chapters (five in the Montreal region: West Island, East Island, South Shore, Montreal Centre, Laval/North Shore; Saint-Maurice; Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean; two in the Abitibi region: Val d'Or, Rouyn-Noranda; and two in the Laurentians (the Lower Laurentians, and Upper Laurentians). In addition, in recognition of their importance to the community, youth are organized through a Youth Commission.

These territories cover:

- large metropolitan areas
- small towns and villages in rural areas
- small towns and villages in remoter resource regions

The English-speaking communities in these diverse territories:

- are ethnically and racially diverse (particularly in the greater Montreal area)
- include all age brackets of the population

Based on data provided in the Provincial Summary, provincially the English-speaking community:

- numbered almost 926,000 in 1996 (based on the census category First Official Language Spoken-English and 50% of the category First Official Language Spoken-(English and French))
- is concentrated in the Montreal administrative region (about 60% of the provincial ESC)
- increased by 2.4% between 1991 and 1996, compared to just over 3.4% for the total population of Quebec
- saw its share of the total population of Quebec drop slightly between 1991 and 1996 from 13.28% to 13.14%
- was more highly educated than the French-speaking community in 1996
- was characterized by a higher proportion of seniors and a smaller proportion of youth (less than 20 years old) in 1996 compared to the French-speaking community, reflecting out-migration of youth and in-migration of people in the intermediate age categories
- varies significantly in relative importance from region to region

Regional Characteristics of the English-Speaking Communities

Montreal Region

West Island

- comprises 13 municipalities from Senneville to Lachine
- low level of availability of public services in English
- a diversified economic base

The ESC in the West Island

- a strong sense of community
- a strong ESC presence
- has long history of involvement in building the municipalities and their communities
- played the major role in establishing the Lakeshore General Hospital
- pride in the community
- harmonious relations with the French-speaking population
- concern about lack of visibility of English
- high level of bilingualism
- significant under-representation of the ESC in municipal employment is a major concern

ALLIANCE QUEBEC

Montreal Centre

- stretches from eastern limits of Lachine to St. Laurent Blvd.
- contains the central part of the City of Montreal and many activities that are at the centre of the province's economy

The ESC in Montreal Centre

- has strong roots in many municipalities (i.e. Point St. Charles, Westmount)
- is very diverse ethnically
- is concerned about its lack of representation in the Quebec Public Service, despite the high concentration of Quebec Public Service jobs in this chapter's territory
- a strong perception that Quebec agencies involved in employment are not adequately represented in the post-secondary English educational institutions in the territory
- a strong feeling of discrimination against the ESC in the job market

East Island

- The remainder of the Island of Montreal east of St. Laurent Blvd.
- An area with a narrower, more industrial economic base that has experienced significant difficulties
- Services in English are extremely limited (none of the CLSCs in the area have been designated under the law to serve the ESC)
- Only one hospital in the area serves the ESC in English

The ESC in the East Island

- survives in a dominantly French-speaking environment
- still has an important presence in this territory
- is a population with a rich mix of cultural and ethnic origins (especially East Europeans, British, Italian)
- experienced migration of many of its members westwards
- today, the ESC is mainly of Italian origin or is of an aging English stock

ALLIANCE QUEBEC

Laval/North Shore

- Laval is the second largest city in Quebec
- Laval possesses an extensive industrial and commercial base and has sought to create a 'high technology' image and infrastructure for itself
- many people work in Montreal, but local employment opportunities have been increasing
- there is a lack of public services in English, especially in the health and social services domains

The ESC in Laval/North Shore

- the ESC played an important role in Laval's economic and socio-cultural development
- is ethnically diverse
- has declined in absolute terms, but still accounts for about 15% of the population
- has a strong feeling of isolation and alienation
- there is little or no contact between the ESC and community, municipal or other services

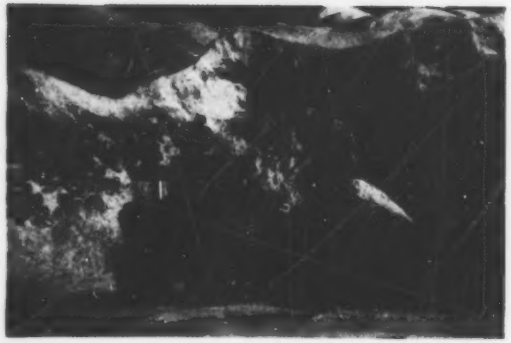
South Shore

- part of the Montérégie
- includes suburban communities of the South Shore (i.e. Longueuil, Greenfield Park, St. Lambert)
- Montérégie is characterized by a blend of rural and urban environments, including communities mainly characterized by commuting to Montreal
- Montérégie is a mixture of industrial and more traditional rural (i.e. agricultural) activities
- accessible to the commercial and industrial (including high technology) jobs in Montreal
- economic development is occurring related to access to U.S. markets and the availability of reasonably-priced, large tracts of land

The ESC on the South Shore

- the ESC in Montérégie is almost 140,000 strong (includes parts of Southwestern Quebec and the Eastern Townships – discussed elsewhere)
- the ESC is spread out, and only accounts for about 11–12% of the total population in Montérégie
- despite a relatively diversified economic base, the ESC has experienced difficulties in participating in this job market

ALLIANCE QUEBEC



Saint-Maurice

- this territory is centred on Trois-Rivières but extends to Shawinigan, Drummondville, Grand Mère and Nicolet
- an important industrial base (logging, pulp and paper, chemicals, textiles, mining, steel) and the University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières
- an economic base in difficulty
- a relative lack of bilingual job opportunities
- lack of services in English

The ESC in Saint-Maurice

- a small, yet long-standing and viable community of about 5,600
- the ESC is mostly located in Trois-Rivières
- a high level of integration with the French-speaking community
- few newcomers to the ESC
- out-migration of youth to seek employment and educational opportunities elsewhere

Abitibi

- a territory based on mining and forestry
- a declining job base as mineral prices have declined
- a high regional unemployment rate

The ESC in Abitibi

- the ESC accounts for just over 10% of the total population
- there is a lack of French language training that makes life very difficult for unilingual Anglophones

Val d'Or

- the entry point to Abitibi and James Bay
- a substantial industrial centre, with a total population of about 35,000
- originally very diverse culturally
- is now overwhelmingly Francophone

ALLIANCE QUEBEC

The ESC in Val d'Or

- the ESC has difficulty accessing the job market, regardless of whether there are bilingual or not
- the ESC is an aging population
- a lack of cultural symbols of the role of the ESC in the territory's development

Rouyn-Noranda

- the city and region has a total population of about 40,000
- the regional capital
- main economic base is service activities
- close to Ontario

The ESC in Rouyn-Noranda

- the ESC accounts for only about 4% of the total population
- many ESC families with roots in Ontario
- much of the out-migration from the ESC is directed towards Ontario
- many members of the ESC have more ties to Ontario than to the ESC in Montreal
- an aging population

Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

- a very large territory (from La Baie to Chibougamau)
- includes several larger urban centres (Jonquière, Alma, Roberval, Chicoutimi)
- a total population of almost 300,000
- economic base centred on aluminium, pulp & paper, with agriculture also important

The ESC in Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

- the ESC accounts for less than 1% of the region's total population
- the ESC has declined substantially in this overwhelmingly nationalist region
- has experienced significant decline in its institutions and services (only two schools remain with a combined student body of 500)
- an aging community
- a very limited cultural life and resource base in English

Laurentians

Lower and Upper Laurentians

- includes the Laurentians north of Montreal and their foothills, as well as part of the plain between Montreal and the foothills
- significant for its recreational functions for Montrealers, notably the St. Sauveur area and the Mont Tremblant complex
- an important area of 'cottage country'
- separated into Upper and Lower Laurentians
- mostly rural and small town in character
- an important industrial base at Ste-Thérèse and also St-Jérôme and Lachute, as well as the important employment pole of Mirabel airport

The ESC in the Laurentians (Lower and Upper Laurentians)

- some towns in the area have long-standing English-speaking communities
- the ESC is about 37,000 strong
- parts of the region look to Ontario for essential services in English
- media coverage of the region in English is poor
- a significant outflow of youth from the ESC

Major Strengths: Based on the Alliance Quebec report and associated activities in the needs assessment project and notwithstanding important regional variations, the main strengths of the ESC in the principal territories served by Alliance Quebec can be identified as:

- its ability to survive thus far, despite a difficult political and cultural context
- notwithstanding this difficult context, the relatively harmonious relations and substantial goodwill that exists between the ESC and the French-speaking community in many areas
- a dynamic set of community organizations in several regions
- a relatively well-educated workforce
- a strong desire by most members of the ESC to maintain their cultural identity (ies) while being an integral part of the broader society
- a rich variety of ethnic and cultural origins

Major Weaknesses: Based on the Alliance Quebec report and associated activities in the needs assessment project and notwithstanding important regional variations, the main weaknesses of the ESC in the principal territories served by Alliance Quebec can be identified as:

- a provincial context in which the English language has been systematically discriminated against
- a provincial context in which the threat of secession has been present for the last quarter of a century, with its associated climate of uncertainty
- an out-migration of many of its youth
- an erosion of many of its institutions and services, reaching critically low points in several regions as populations shrink
- a lack of public services in English
- for many members of the ESC, a loss of pride in their English language heritage and a sense of isolation
- difficulties for individuals in integrating into the job market, even when they are bilingual
- a dramatic under-representation of the ESC in the Quebec Public Service, and in municipal employment
- a loss of cultural heritage as many symbols of the ESCs heritage and role in the province's development are removed

Community Economic Development Needs of the English-speaking Communities in the principal territories of Alliance Quebec

Key Points by Territory

In the following, only specific needs identified and highlighted by each chapter are recorded.

Montreal Region

West Island

There is a need:

- to increase the representation of the ESC in the municipal workforce
- to increase the availability of public services in English
- to increase accessibility to the job market for the ESC, including for educated, bilingual youth in the ESC

Montreal Centre
There is a need:

- to increase access to French language training to the ESC
- to end the perceived discrimination against people from the ESC in the job market, both in the public and private sectors
- to ensure an adequate presence of government agencies such as Emploi Québec in English post-secondary educational institutions' employment-related activities
- to increase the representation of the ESC in the public sector employment market

East Montreal
There is a need:

- to increase the availability of public services in English
- to rejuvenate this area's economic base

Laval/North Shore
There is a need:

- to increase communications between the ESC, the French-speaking population and public services
- to increase the availability of public services in the English language, particularly in health and social services

South Shore
There is a need:

- to increase access for the ESC to the relatively buoyant job market in the area (or in adjoining areas)
- to increase the availability of health, including psychiatric services, and social services in English

Saint-Maurice
There is a need:

- to increase and diversify job opportunities in the area
- to increase the number of bilingual job opportunities
- to increase the availability of services in English

ALLIANCE QUEBEC

Abitibi

Val d'Or

There is a need:

- to increase French-language training programs for the ESC
- to develop and provide better access to post-secondary education opportunities in English, locally and in other parts of the province
- to increase access to employment opportunities, including for bilingual anglophones
- to stem the outflow of youth from the ESC
- to increase access to and availability of certain medical services in the area, including psychiatric care

Rouyn-Noranda

There is a need:

- to improve the availability of English-language secondary educational resource materials
- to develop and provide better access to post-secondary education opportunities in English, locally and in other parts of the province
- to increase the visibility of the presence of the English culture in the region
- to increase the availability of public services in English

Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

There is a need:

- to protect English institutions and services from further erosion
- to make key public services available in English
- to restore and develop cultural resources available to the ESC

Laurentians

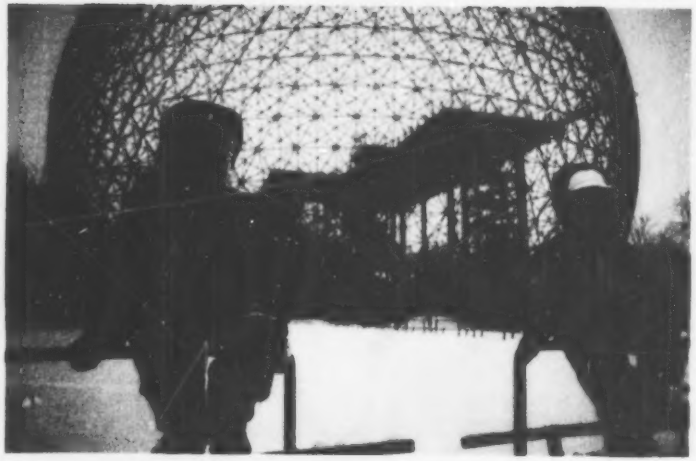
Lower and Upper Laurentians

There is a need:

- to improve the availability of and access to essential public services in English in the region
- to ensure better coverage of the region in English in the media
- to increase and diversify job opportunities particularly in order to retain more of the ESC's youth

ALLIANCE QUEBEC

Key Points by Activity Sector



Youth

There is a need:

- to stem the outflow of youth from the ESC from the province, and the various territories, as they represent a significant part of the ESC's future
- to improve the overall level of core funding for Quebec's post-secondary educational institutions
- to improve access to information on youth programs in the English language
- to increase accessibility to French-language training for English-speaking youth
- to involve youth in the development of provincial level policies dealing with youth in the ESC

Health & Social Services

There is a need:

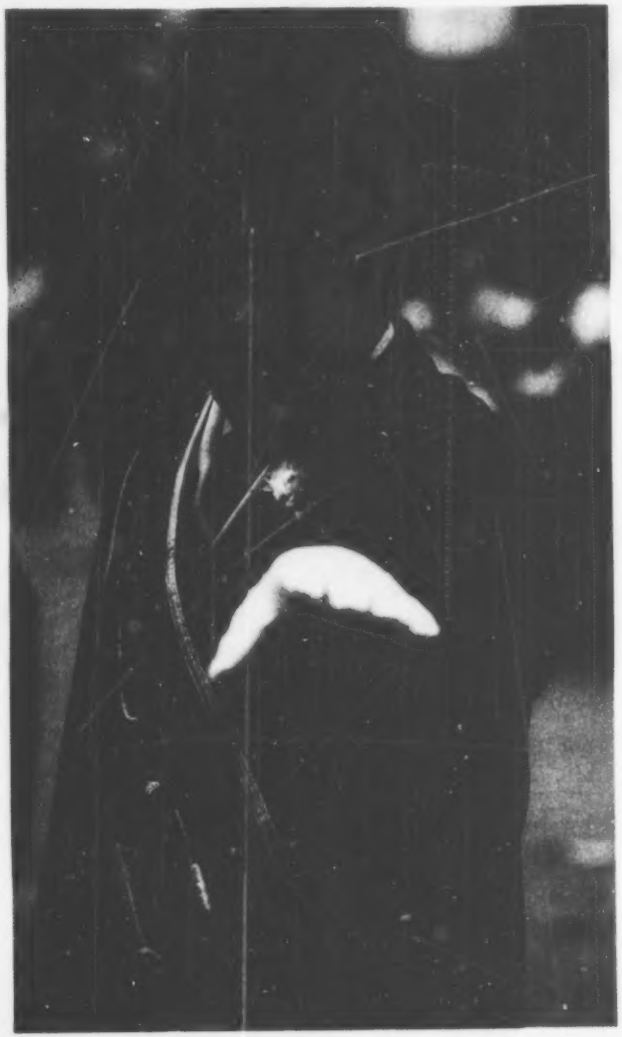
- to ensure that Access Plans are approved and implemented in all remaining regions of the province in order to ensure access to essential services in English
- to restore and/or maintain the Regional Co-ordinators who act as liaison between the ESC and the Régies Régionales, and ensure they are able to devote all their energies to the health and social services domain
- to ensure a commitment to restoring and maintaining other support mechanisms (i.e. translation) to ensure access to these essential services
- to increase the availability of information in English on these essential services
- to address the special needs of seniors in the ESC regarding access to services in English and providing information in English on available services (seniors are frequently more isolated and less bilingual than other members of the ESC)

Education

There is a need:

- for the ESC to develop and maintain its management and control of its educational institutions and resources
- for the English school system to receive adequate resources and to manage applications to enter English language schooling
- to find ways to prevent the further erosion of school properties from the English school system
- to widen access to English schools to stabilize enrolment and ensure community renewal

ALLIANCE QUEBEC



- to improve the availability of, and accessibility to, French-as-a-second-language training for the ESC
- to reinforce existing strategies and develop new ones to reduce the high school drop-out rate
- to develop innovative approaches to address the issues of schools with small enrolments in the ESC

Participation in Economic Development

There is a need:

- to increase the level of integration of the ESC into the job market, in all areas of the province and in both private and public sectors
- to diversify the economic base in many regions, especially the resource regions
- to utilize the human resource potential of the ESC more effectively in economic development (i.e. in tourism development) through partnerships with the French-speaking community in terms of:
  - i. communicating the value of English in the global marketplace
  - ii. ensuring that the ESC spawns a proportionate amount of business activity (i.e. entrepreneurial development) to benefit both itself and the broader community
  - iii. using more effectively and visibly the symbols of the ESC's contribution to the historical development of the province as one of the cornerstones for the development of the province's tourism industry
- to improve access for the ESC to all forms of human resources training, including French-as-a-second-language
- to stem the outflow of human resources from the ESC in many regions

Culture

There is a need:

- to restore and/or enhance the visibility of the cultural symbols that reflect the ESC's contribution to the historical development of Quebec
- to improve the level of, and access to, support for cultural activities in the ESC (i.e. theatre groups)
- to communicate with the French-speaking community regarding cultural activities and symbols in the ESC

An Emerging Vision for the ESC in the principal Alliance Quebec territories

The Community Economic Development vision for the ESC in the principal territories of Alliance Quebec is based on achieving full recognition for the ESC for its historical and current integral role in Quebec's society and economy. The vision to be achieved is centred on restoring and maintaining the institutions and services that the ESC needs in order to thrive as a vital element of the broader society, and on embracing the many segments of the ESC with their varied cultural and ethnic origins. It is a vision of a community in which access to essential services in the English language is guaranteed, in which access to training and employment opportunities does not differentiate between the ESC and other segments of the broader society and in which the members of the ESC can hold their heads up with pride in their English language heritage.

Challenges and Opportunities in the principal Alliance Quebec territories

The English-speaking minority in Quebec has suffered a substantial erosion of its position in the last 25 years, in part related to the cultural and political context of the language laws, as well as the political and economic uncertainties that have accompanied the threat of secession. This erosion of position has been shown most dramatically in: 1) the out-migration of many of the youth of the ESC, a phenomenon that is also – and will perhaps increasingly so – be accompanied by the exodus of seniors seeking to be closer to their children; and 2) the erosion of the base for many of the institutions and services that have for so long served the ESC.

While the ESC population has increased slightly at the provincial level during the 1990s, serious declines are observed in many regions. Nonetheless, the ESC wishes to remain an integral and important part of the province's economy and society, within a united Canada. The challenges are many and the needs great, particularly in the domains of education and training, health and social services, access to employment opportunities and communications. Fortunately, the ESC possesses many committed members who must now work to mobilize their communities to action both at the provincial and regional levels, to ensure that the ESC remains a vital part of Quebec's economy and society.

PART III – APPENDICES

APPENDIX A REGIONAL POPULATION TABLES

First Official Language Spoken (English) and Total Population, 1991/1996, by MRC and Regional Association

Notes:

1. The regions in the seven tables in this Appendix are based on the geographic limits provided by each Regional Association. In all but one case (the Eastern Townships), the regions follow the administrative limits of MRC (Municipalités Régionales de Comté). There is some overlap in the regions so defined, so the regional totals should not be summed across the seven regions. Furthermore, the regions so defined do not necessarily reflect any regional administrative structure. The case of Alliance Quebec is somewhat different because this association draws its members from many different regions; it was agreed that statistical data would not be provided for each of its chapters. Rather, the reader is referred to Table 1 (Appendix B) in the Provincial Summary, which presents data for the whole province.
2. Source of data:

   Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Quebec (1996), Statistics Canada, Catalogue 95-186-XPB, Volumes I through IV.

   The following data were abstracted from this source: total population, 1991 & 1996; FOLS (First Official Language Spoken)-ENG, 1996; FOLS-(ENG+FR), 1996.

   Population Estimates by First Official Language Spoken, 1991. Dimensions (20% sample data), Statistics Canada, Catalogue 94-320.

   The following data were abstracted from this source: FOLS-ENG, 1991; FOLS-(ENG+FR), 1991.
3. Slight differences in totals may be observed, depending upon the specific Statistics Canada source used. At the regional level of aggregation, these differences are relatively minor.
4. FOLS-ENG is a conservative estimate of the size of the English-speaking Community. It has been common practice to estimate the Minority Official Language population by adding the FOLS-ENG population and 50% of the FOLS-(ENG+FR) multiple response category. Because of the small numbers involved in this latter category in many MRCs, this category is not detailed on the tables by MRC. Rather, the 'regional' totals are given in a note to each Regional Association's table.

Table A.1.
Magdalen Islands
(Council for Anglophone Magdalen Islanders, CAMI)

MRC	FOLS-English 1991 #s	FOLS-English 1991 % of row total	FOLS-English 1996 #s	FOLS-English 1996 % of row total	FOLS-English % change	Total Population 1991	Total Population 1996	Total Population % change
Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine	805	5.8	720	5.2	-11.8	13 991	13 802	-1.4
Region Total	**805**	**5.8**	**720**	**5.2**	**-11.8**	**13 991**	**13 802**	**-1.4**

Note: Using the common practice of estimating the Minority Official Language population by adding FOLS-ENG and 50% of FOLS-(ENG+FR) yields totals of 810 (1991) and 730 (1996), respectively 5.8% and 5.3% of the total regional population of the Magdalen Islands in those years.

Table A.2.
The Gaspésie
(Committee for Anglophone Social Action, CASA)

MRC	FOLS-English 1991 #s	FOLS-English 1991 % of row total	FOLS-English 1996 #s	FOLS-English 1996 % of row total	FOLS-English % change	Total Population 1991	Total Population 1996	Total Population % change
Pabok	1 770	8.2	1 705	8.0	-3.7	21 713	21 340	-1.7
Matane	80	0.3	100	0.4	25.0	24 334	23 723	-2.6
Avignon	2 425	15.7	2 750	17.3	13.4	15 494	15 898	2.6
de Denis Riverin	35	0.2	30	0.2	-14.3	14 019	13 733	-2.0
Bonaventure	2 880	14.5	2 820	14.4	-2.1	19 848	19 550	-1.5
La Côte-de-Gaspé	2 680	12.8	2 375	11.4	-11.4	20 903	20 851	-0.2
Region Total	**9 870**	**8.5**	**9 780**	**8.5**	**-0.9**	**116 311**	**115 095**	**-1.0**

Note: Using the common practice of estimating the Minority Official Language population by adding FOLS-ENG and 50% of FOLS-(ENG+FR) yields totals of 10,003 (1991) and 9,995 (1996), respectively 8.6% of the total regional population of the Gaspésie in both years.

Table A.3.
Lower North Shore
(Coasters Association)

MRC	FOLS-English 1991 #s	FOLS-English 1991 % of row total	FOLS-English 1996 #s	FOLS-English 1996 % of row total	FOLS-English % change	Total Population 1991	Total Population 1996	Total Population % change
Basse Côte-Nord	3 875	30.2	3 885	30.6	0.3	12 845	12 684	-1.3
Region Total	**3 875**	**30.2**	**3 885**	**30.6**	**0.3**	**12 845**	**12 684**	**-1.3**

Note: Using the common practice of estimating the Minority Official Language population by adding FOLS-ENG and 50% of FOLS-(ENG+FR) yields totals of 3,920 (1991) and 3,925 (1996), respectively 30.5% and 30.9% of the total regional population of the Lower North Shore in those years.

Note: Statistics have been compiled on an administrative region basis. It should be noted that inside these regions there are smaller communities that have a high concentration of English-speaking population, which affects percentage calculations. The above table includes all the English-speaking population while the map analysis on page 34 groups the statistics of the five major English municipalities.

Table A.4.
Outaouais
(Outaouais Alliance)

MRC	FOLS-English 1991 #s	FOLS-English 1991 % of row total	FOLS-English 1996 #s	FOLS-English 1996 % of row total	FOLS-English % change	Total Population 1991	Total Population 1996	Total Population % change
Communauté Urbaine de L'Outaouais	25 550	12.7	28 330	13.0	10.9	20 1536	217 609	7.9
Les-Collines-de-L'Outaouais	8 675	30.0	9 925	29.5	14.4	28 894	33 662	16.5
Pontiac	9 025	59.7	9 290	59.6	2.9	15 111	15 576	3.1
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	2 240	12.0	3 080	15.2	37.5	18 706	20 262	8.3
Papineau	1 100	5.6	1 140	5.6	3.6	19 483	20 332	4.1
Region Total	**46 590**	**16.4**	**51 765**	**16.8**	**11.1**	**283 730**	**307 441**	**8.3**

Note: Using the common practice of estimating the Minority Official Language population by adding FOLS-ENG and 50% of FOLS-(ENG+FR) yields totals of 48,307 (1991) and 53,852 (1996), respectively 17.0% and 17.5% of the total regional population of the Outaouais in those years.

Table A.5.
Eastern Townships
(Townshippers' Association)

MRC	FOLS-English					Total Population		
	1991		1996		% change	1991	1996	% change
	#s	% of row total	#s	% of row total				
La Haut-Richelieu (Part)	945	18.7	985	18.3	4.2	5 056	5 383	6.5
Brome-Missisquoi	11 500	25.4	11 470	24.9	-0.3	45 257	45 987	1.6
Rouville (Part)	180	2.0	85	0.9	-52.8	8 876	9 036	1.8
Haute-Yamaska	3 505	4.8	3 410	4.4	-2.7	73 347	77 006	4.9
Acton	140	1.0	95	0.6	-32.1	14 593	15 303	4.7
Drummond	1 090	1.4	1 460	1.7	33.9	79 654	84 250	5.8
Arthabaska	530	0.9	585	0.9	10.4	60 257	62 917	4.4
L'Érable	260	1.1	225	0.9	13.5	24 680	24 684	0.0
Asbestos	590	3.8	505	3.4	-14.4	15 381	15 005	-2.4
Val-Saint-François	2 495	7.7	2 660	8.0	6.4	32 304	33 422	3.5
Sherbrooke	8 150	6.4	7 930	6.0	-2.7	126 553	132 430	4.1
Memphrémagog	7 775	21.6	8 135	21.2	4.6	35 984	38 461	6.9
Coaticook	1 360	8.6	1 535	9.6	12.9	15 758	15 919	1.2
Haut-Saint-François	2 435	11.4	2 910	13.3	19.5	21 440	21 946	5.7
L'Amiante	685	1.5	460	1.0	-32.8	45 851	45 020	-1.8
Beauce-Sartigan (Part)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2 435	2 531	3.9
Le Granit	295	1.4	225	1.1	-23.7	20 993	21 287	1.4
Region Total	**41 935**	**6.7**	**42 675**	**6.6**	**1.8**	**628 419**	**650 587**	**3.5**

Note: Using the common practice of estimating the Minority Official Language population by adding FOLS-ENG and 50% of FOLS-(ENG+FR) yields totals of 43,175 (1991) and 44,177 (1996), respectively 6.9% and 6.8% of the total regional population of the Eastern Townships in those years.

Table A.6.
Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches
(Voice of English Québec, VEQ)

MRC	FOLS-English					Total Population		
	1991		1996		% change	1991	1996	% change
	#s	% of row total	#s	% of row total				
Charlevoix-Est	40	0.2	35	0.2	-12.5	17 413	16 941	-2.7
Charlevoix	60	0.4	45	0.3	-25.0	13 547	13 437	-0.8
L'Île-d'Orléans	110	2.8	50	0.7	-54.5	6 938	6 892	-0.7
La Côte-de-Beaupré	165	0.8	150	0.7	-9.1	21 214	21 632	1.9
La Jacques Cartier	1 685	7.2	1 590	6.4	-5.6	23 282	24 819	6.6
Communauté Urbaine de Québec	9 495	1.9	9 395	1.9	-1.1	490 271	504 605	2.9
Portneuf	435	1.0	335	0.7	-23.0	43 179	45 185	4.7
L'Islet	50	0.3	90	0.5	80.0	19 779	19 823	-0.6
Montmagny	85	0.4	90	0.4	11.8	23 667	23 794	0.5
Bellechasse	205	0.7	235	0.8	14.6	29 475	29 674	0.7
Desjardins	440	0.9	385	0.8	-12.5	49 076	51 222	4.4
Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	875	1.3	990	1.3	13.1	67 479	75 598	12.0
La Nouvelle-Beauce	160	0.7	205	0.8	28.1	24 362	25 058	2.9
Robert-Cliche	165	0.9	110	0.6	-33.3	18 586	18 712	0.8
Les Etchemins	60	0.3	50	0.3	-16.7	18 668	18 356	-1.7
Beauce-Sartigan	345	0.8	290	0.6	-15.9	44 218	46 318	4.8
L'Amiante	685	1.5	460	1.0	-33.6	45 851	45 020	-1.8
Lotbinière	210	0.8	235	0.9	11.9	26 633	26 921	1.1
Region Total	**15 270**	**1.6**	**14 740**	**1.5**	**-3.5**	**983 638**	**1 014 007**	**3.1**

Note: Using the common practice of estimating the Minority Official Language population by adding FOLS-ENG and 50% of FOLS-(ENG+FR) yields totals of 15,725 (1991) and 16,105 (1996), 1.6% of the total regional population of the Québec/Chaudière-Appalaches region in those years.

Table A.7.South West Quebec (Chateauguay Valley English-Speaking Peoples Association, CVESPA)

MRC	FOLS-English					Total Population		
	1991		1996		% change	1991	1996	% change
	#s	% of row total	#s	% of row total				
Roussillon	19 005	16.1	19 805	15.0	4.2	118 355	132 167	11.7
Les Jardins-de-Napierville	1 965	8.9	1 760	7.7	-10.4	21 977	22 936	4.4
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	7 755	35.5	7 450	33.8	-3.9	21 864	22 007	0.7
Beauharnois-Salaberry	2 050	3.4	1 615	2.7	-21.2	59 785	59 769	-0.0
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	19 410	23.0	21 545	22.6	11.0	84 503	95 318	12.8
Region Total	**50 185**	**16.4**	**52 175**	**15.7**	**4.0**	**306 484**	**332 197**	**8.4**

Note: Using the common practice of estimating the Minority Official Language population by adding FOLS-ENG and 50% of FOLS-(ENG+FR) yields totals of 51,490 (1991) and 53,955 (1996), respectively 16.8% and 16.2% of the total regional population of the South West Quebec region in those years.

APPENDIX B PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1

Population Distributions by Administrative Region and First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)[1], 1991 and 1996, by Administrative Region of Quebec

Administrative Region	Total Population			FOLS-English 1991		FOLS-English 1996			FOLS-English	FOLS-French 1996		Concentration
	1991	1996	% change 91–96	#s	% of region	#s	% of region	% of total Eng. Pop.	% change 91–96	#s	% of total Fr. Pop.	Eng./Fr. 1996
Bas-Saint-Laurent (01)	202 125	202 095	-0.02	905	0.45	890	0.44	0.11	-1.66	201 070	3.37	0.03
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean (02)	283 205	283 360	0.06	2 140	0.76	1 630	0.58	0.19	-23.83	281 365	4.72	0.04
Québec (03)	607 295	624 785	2.88	11 980	1.97	11 585	1.85	1.38	-3.30	609 975	10.23	0.13
Mauricie (04)	255 325	256 750	0.56	2 640	1.03	3 175	1.24	0.38	20.27	252 475	4.23	0.07
Estrie (05)	263 585	273 325	3.70	23 095	8.76	23 895	8.74	2.84	3.46	247 315	4.15	0.68
Montréal (06)	1 749 330	1 749 515	0.01	502 145	28.70	502 425	28.72	59.67	0.06	1 078 350	18.08	3.30
Outaouais (07)	261 730	305 365	16.67	46 580	17.80	51 765	16.95	6.15	11.13	248 115	4.16	1.48
Abitibi – Témiscamingue (08)	150 625	152 550	1.28	6 190	4.11	6 055	3.97	0.72	-2.18	145 730	2.44	0.29
Côte-Nord (09)	102 540	102 420	-0.12	5 800	5.66	5 875	5.74	0.70	1.29	95 215	1.60	0.44
Nord-du-Quebec (10)	36 265	38 350	5.75	8 760	24.16	10 735	27.99	1.27	22.55	20 045	0.34	3.79
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (11)	105 070	104 170	-0.86	10 595	10.08	10 405	9.99	1.24	-1.79	93 375	1.57	0.79
Chaudière-Appalaches (12)	362 850	374 805	3.30	3 275	0.90	3 145	0.84	0.37	-3.97	371 255	6.23	0.06
Laval (13)	311 170	326 610	4.97	39 595	12.72	43 025	13.17	5.11	8.66	263 835	4.42	1.15
Lanaudière (14)	331 235	371 050	12.02	8 065	2.43	8 205	2.21	0.97	1.74	360 920	6.05	0.16
Laurentides (15)	377 305	426 300	12.99	28 035	7.43	29 865	7.01	3.55	6.53	393 025	6.59	0.54
Montérégie (16)	1 187 330	1 243 375	4.72	129 725	10.93	126 855	10.20	15.06	-2.21	1 094 330	18.35	0.82
Centre-du-Québec (17)	203 265	210 235	3.43	2 385	1.17	2 515	1.20	0.30	5.45	207 310	3.48	0.08
Quebec Total *(province)*	**6 810 240**	**7 045 070**	**3.45**	**831 910**	**12.22**	**842 060**	**11.95**	**100.00**	**1.21**	**5 963 715**	**100.00**	**1.00**

[1] Source: calculated from Statistics Canada Census of Population, 1991 and 1996. FOLS-ENG. is a conservative estimate of the size of the English-speaking Community. It has been common practice to estimate the total Minority Official Language population by adding the FOLS-ENG. population and 50% of the FOLS-(ENG.+FR.) multiple response category. This calculation yields a Minority Official Language population in Quebec of almost 926,000 in 1996 (13.14% of Quebec's total population in 1996), up from just over 904,000 in 1991 (13.28% of Quebec's total population in 1991).

APPENDIX B PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL TABLES

NOTE:
Tables 2 to 5 have been developed from information provided by William Floch, Canadian Heritage. The English minority population, 1996, used as the base for the calculations is the FOLS-ENG. plus 50% of the double responses FOLS-ENG.+FR. The calculations are based upon data from the 1996 Census of Population of Canada. The minority relative to the majority index is calculated as the % of the English minority population with the given characteristic compared to the % of the French majority population with the same characteristic. (The term 'English minority' is used in these tables to refer to the English linguistic minority.)

Table 2
Bilingualism in the English Minority (EM) Population, 1996

Administrative Region	% EM Bilingual	Minority Relative to Majority Index
Bas-Saint-Laurent (01)	89.6	7.12
Saguenay – Lac-St-Jean (02)	92.1	6.79
Québec (03)	89.5	3.21
Mauricie (04)	92.0	4.67
Estrie (05)	63.0	1.92
Montréal (06)	60.0	1.15
Outaouais (07)	50.3	0.84
Abitibi-Témiscamingue (08)	63.1	2.62
Côte-Nord (09)	35.9	2.17
Nord-du-Québec (10)	19.8	0.77
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (11)	43.5	2.40
Chaudière-Appalaches (12)	86.5	5.13
Laval (13)	69.3	1.42
Lanaudière (14)	82.7	2.92
Laurentides (15)	68.0	1.83
Montérégie (16)	62.4	1.57
Centre-du-Québec (17)	85.0	4.88
Québec *(province)*	**61.2**	**1.77**

Source: William Floch, Canadian Heritage

APPENDIX B PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 3
Selected Aspects of the Age Structure of the English Minority Population, 1996

Administrative Region	% Youth (< 20 years)	Youth: Minority relative to the majority index	% Care-givers (35 to 54 years)	Care-givers: Minority relative to the majority index	% Seniors (> 65 years)	Seniors: Minority relative to the majority index	Care-giver to seniors ratio
Bas-Saint-Laurent (01)	24.1	0.57	36.7	1.14	7.7	0.61	4.75
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean (02)	23.1	0.78	36.4	1.14	10.9	1.13	3.35
Québec (03)	18.8	0.78	33.0	1.02	15.6	1.34	2.11
Mauricie (04)	22.0	0.87	30.1	0.94	18.4	1.38	1.63
Estrie (05)	23.5	0.84	27.8	0.90	19.8	1.79	1.40
Montréal (06)	22.8	1.05	28.4	0.94	13.3	0.98	2.14
Outaouais (07)	27.2	0.97	31.5	0.97	9.8	1.19	3.21
Abitibi – Témiscamingue (08)	27.1	0.88	29.3	0.95	14.4	1.61	2.03
Côte-Nord (09)	28.2	0.97	27.1	0.83	8.9	1.28	3.04
Nord-du-Québec (10)	35.4	0.98	23.6	0.81	1.2	0.43	20.39
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (11)	26.4	1.00	29.0	0.90	16.0	1.31	1.82
Chaudière-Appalaches (12)	24.3	0.84	31.7	1.00	10.9	1.02	2.90
Laval (13)	25.8	0.97	29.1	0.91	9.2	0.86	3.17
Lanaudière (14)	19.7	0.66	34.8	1.06	15.9	1.90	2.19
Laurentides (15)	24.8	0.86	31.2	0.96	16.0	1.83	1.95
Montérégie (16)	27.1	0.95	31.4	0.96	11.6	1.31	2.70
Centre-du-Québec (17)	23.1	0.80	34.2	1.11	15.5	1.39	2.21
Québec *(province)*	**24.1**	**0.90**	**29.3**	**0.92**	**12.8**	**1.19**	**2.29**

Source: William Floch, Canadian Heritage

APPENDIX B PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 4
Selected Aspects of Mobility for the English Minority Population, 1996

Administrative Region	% Non-movers (lived in same municipality 1991 & 1996)	Minority relative to the majority index	% Immigrant population within the community	Minority relative to the majority index
Bas St Laurent (01)	49.4	0.71	27.5	51.52
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean (02)	48.1	0.72	12.6	25.79
Québec (03)	53.4	0.88	17.4	7.72
Mauricie (04)	56.5	0.88	15.3	15.35
Escrie (05)	65.6	1.10	11.6	4.62
Montreal (06)	56.7	1.14	36.7	1.87
Outaouais (07)	58.2	1.02	12.4	4.17
Abitibi – Témiscamingue (08)	61.4	1.01	9.2	12.50
Côte-Nord (09)	78.6	1.22	2.8	3.71
Nord-du-Québec (10)	53.5	0.98	1.1	1.26
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (11)	76.4	1.01	2.3	4.92
Chaudière-Appalaches (12)	60.3	0.84	18.4	23.31
Laval (13)	68.1	1.10	37.1	3.86
Lanaudière (14)	58.2	0.92	16.0	10.04
Laurentides (15)	65.8	1.16	14.8	6.85
Montérégie (16)	65.5	1.07	22.4	5.91
Centre-du-Québec (17)	58.3	0.89	13.2	8.44
Québec *(province)*	**59.3**	**0.98**	**29.9**	**5.22**

Source: William Floch, Canadian Heritage

APPENDIX B PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 5
Selected Aspects of Education Levels and Unemployment for the English Minority Population, 1996

Administrative Region	% Pop. over 15 years old attending school (full or part time)	Minority relative to the majority index	% Pop. over 15 years old with less than grade 9 education	Minority relative to the majority index	% University graduates	Minority relative to the majority index	% Unemployment in the Minority	Minority relative to the majority index
Bas-Saint-Laurent (01)	29.3	1.37	10.0	0.43	20.9	2.77	17.7	1.11
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean (02)	20.6	0.81	11.0	0.64	18.0	2.23	15.7	1.03
Québec (03)	25.5	1.09	8.1	0.54	25.0	1.68	11.9	1.08
Mauricie (04)	20.4	1.01	8.8	0.44	14.0	1.67	13.1	0.97
Estrie (05)	19.1	0.84	16.9	0.85	12.4	1.17	11.9	1.23
Montréal (06)	26.1	1.06	11.4	0.61	22.7	1.32	13.4	1.04
Outaouais (07)	18.0	0.83	13.2	0.78	15.4	1.20	11.8	1.12
Abitibi – Témiscamingue (08)	14.7	0.70	24.0	1.04	8.3	1.16	15.3	1.10
Côte-Nord (09)	15.7	0.78	33.8	1.65	5.1	0.79	42.2	2.67
Nord-du-Québec (10)	25.1	1.03	28.9	1.72	4.6	0.54	17.3	1.60
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (11)	15.8	0.87	27.0	0.94	3.9	0.65	35.8	1.33
Chaudière-Appalaches (12)	29.7	1.42	10.1	0.46	16.3	2.03	14.5	1.52
Laval (13)	19.7	0.90	15.9	1.10	11.9	0.99	11.6	1.34
Lanaudière (14)	10.6	0.56	15.4	0.82	8.0	1.20	14.1	1.35
Laurentides (15)	16.8	0.88	11.7	0.65	10.6	1.28	13.0	1.11
Montérégie (16)	24.7	1.14	10.1	0.61	14.1	1.35	10.8	1.19
Centre-du-Québec (17)	16.1	0.82	18.6	0.84	8.5	1.28	8.8	0.91
Québec *(province)*	**23.5**	**1.07**	**12.4**	**0.67**	**19.0**	**1.69**	**13.2**	**1.15**

Source: William Floch, Canadian Heritage

APPENDIX B PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 6
Percentage Distribution of all Employed Persons by Administrative Region of Quebec, 1996

	All empl.	% Distribution of Employed Persons by Sector										
Administrative Region		**Agriculture**	**Other primary**	Manufacturing	Construction	**Transport, comm. and public utilities**	**Commerce**	**FIRE** (financial, insurance and real estate)	**Private Services**	**Public Services**	**Public admin.**	**Total**
Bas-St-Laurent (01)	89 270	5.62	4.64	12.77	5.20	7.80	18.00	3.99	17.31	19.64	4.95	99.92
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean (02)	122 890	2.47	3.64	15.92	5.50	6.47	17.65	3.96	18.35	18.94	7.03	99.96
Québec (03)	311 280	1.33	0.65	9.11	4.48	6.06	16.99	6.22	22.13	19.34	13.67	99.98
Mauricie (04)	112 710	2.73	1.57	20.23	5.55	6.86	17.28	3.81	17.62	18.62	5.74	100.01
Estrie (05)	130 760	4.23	1.63	24.43	4.86	4.70	15.00	3.73	17.26	20.14	3.97	99.95
Montréal (06)	823 425	0.24	0.11	17.96	3.01	7.02	17.82	6.10	25.20	18.19	4.35	100.00
Outaouais (07)	152 155	1.36	1.17	6.80	6.11	6.73	14.67	4.24	21.14	17.79	19.96	99.97
Abitibi – Témiscamingue (08)	70 140	2.20	12.16	11.31	5.75	8.63	17.44	3.72	16.82	17.29	4.62	99.95
Nord-du-Québec (09)	17 750	0.31	17.15	9.75	5.07	8.08	11.52	2.48	12.87	20.93	11.75	99.92
Côte-Nord (10)	48 665	0.31	9.41	16.55	6.64	9.47	15.25	3.10	16.10	16.32	6.86	100.01
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine (11)	42 630	1.22	8.67	13.85	5.17	6.53	16.77	3.59	17.37	20.29	6.40	99.87
Chaudière-Appalaches (12)	204 195	6.00	2.20	23.05	5.72	5.36	16.77	5.37	15.22	15.76	4.51	99.95
Laval (13)	165 320	0.64	0.12	17.00	4.74	8.22	21.76	5.85	20.44	16.25	4.96	99.99
Lanaudière (14)	177 820	3.16	0.63	17.55	7.18	7.64	20.51	5.23	16.94	16.10	5.04	99.98
Laurentides (15)	207 290	1.86	1.23	17.46	6.14	8.54	20.20	4.42	19.82	15.42	4.91	99.98
Montérégie (16)	623 040	3.32	0.26	19.92	4.83	8.33	18.33	5.64	19.07	15.20	5.09	99.99
Centre-du-Québec (17)	101 100	7.95	0.78	26.62	5.49	5.47	17.07	3.54	15.56	14.62	2.87	99.97
Québec *(province)*	**3 400 440**	**2.31**	**1.41**	**17.34**	**4.79**	**7.17**	**17.87**	**5.22**	**20.26**	**17.26**	**6.35**	**99.98**

Source: Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Science and Technology of Quebec. Calculated from data on: http://www.micst.gouv.qc.ca/PME-REG/CONJONCT/images/tab17-1.gif, in turn based on Statistics Canada data (La population active, cat. 71-001).

APPENDIX C

List of Contacts

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Regional Communities

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APPENDIX D

Definition of Terms

A guide to the usage of some words and phrases used in the document.

Activity Sectors — The "activity sectors" are the common spheres of human activity, through which community life expresses itself and through which individuals participate in the community and society. Some sectors are relevant to all regions (i.e. economic development, culture, heritage) and others are unique to communities with particular characteristics (i.e. fisheries, which are unique to coastal communities).

Administrative Region — There are 17 designated administrative regions in the province of Quebec: (01), (02), (03) etc. These names appear in French in this document as there is no official English translation.

Allophone — An Allophone is defined, in the Quebec context, as an individual whose mother tongue is neither English nor French and whose first official language spoken may be either English or French.

Anglophone — See "English-speaker."

Bilingual - Bilingualism — Bilingual, in the Canadian context, usually refers to a person who speaks English or French and has the ability to use the "other" official language (French or English) to communicate verbally in everyday life. However, the term "bilingual"—in practical terms—does not mean the same to one person as it does to another. There are many degrees of bilingualism that dramatically affect the ability of the individual to participate in the workplace and in the majority society. Degrees of bilingualism for individuals vary for verbal communications, reading (comprehension), and writing. [See also "Official Languages in Canada"]

Community — A community is a group of people - with common characteristics, interests or history - living together, or scattered, within a larger society.

Community Development — Initiatives undertaken to enhance the vitality and viability of a community.

Community Economic Development — The Community Economic Development process is about finding community solutions to economic (and social) needs. It entails finding common ground to engage diverse individuals and interests in their communities in exploring economic (and social) responsibilities and the benefits that can accrue by more active participation. Community Economic Development is thereby the means by which the community influences the processes affecting various activities in order to improve the quality of life of its residents.

Community Table — The Community Table is comprised of representatives from Regional Associations representing the English linguistic minority communities in Quebec. It is the "community" side of the National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority created by the Memorandum of Agreement signed, on May 30, 1998, between the Canadian Government (Human Resources Development Canada) and the Quebec communities of the English linguistic minority. The Community Table and Government Table constitute the National Committee.

Culture — Culture is the integrated pattern of human behaviour that includes thought, beliefs, speech, action, social forms, material traits, and artefacts and that depends upon the transmission of learned behaviour from one generation to the next.

English linguistic minority — The (national) English linguistic minority in Canada is the aggregate of the English-speaking communities (English linguistic communities) in the Province of Quebec. It is defined as one of Canada's two "national" linguistic minorities by the Official Languages Act.

English-speaker (in Quebec) — An English-speaker in Quebec is an individual who uses the English language as a common language, (a.k.a. "Quebec Anglophone") [Note: Many "English-speakers" also use other languages during their daily activities or at home.]

English-speaking community (or English linguistic community) of Quebec — An English-speaking community is a grouping of individuals, who use English as a common language, living—some together and some scattered—in the Francophone-majority society of Quebec. This community may also include Allophones and bilingual Francophones who, for various reasons, choose to identify with the values of the English-speaking community.

Francophone — A Francophone is defined as an individual whose mother tongue and/or home language is French and who uses French as a common language.

Government Table — The Government Table is comprised of ten representatives from the federal department of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC). It forms the "government" side of the National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority.

Human resources development — Human resources development is the fostering and encouragement of activities that enable individuals and their communities to maximize their potential for excellence and participation in Canadian society.

Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC)

Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) is the federal department created/ re-organized in 1994, in the light of major transformations of manpower and training services and the devolution of services to provincial governments. The mandate of HRDC is to assist Canadians to participate fully in the workplace and in their communities. This department and its Minister at the time, The Honourable Mr. Pierre Pettigrew, undertook the creation, in 1998, of a national committee to assist the department in the development of strategies to address the human resources development needs of the national English linguistic minority (in the province of Quebec). The national HRDC committee for the Canadian Francophonie was created in 1995.

National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority (National Committee)

The National Committee was created in 1998, by a Memorandum of Understanding (M.O.U.), signed May 30, 1998, between the Canadian Government (Human Resources Development Canada) and the Quebec communities of the English linguistic minority. There are ten members from Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC)—the Government Table—and representatives from eight regional associations (seven of whom are designated in the Memorandum of Understanding)—the Community Table. The associations are: Alliance Quebec, Chateauguay Valley English-Speaking Peoples Association (CVESPA), Coasters Association, Committee for Anglophone Social Action (CASA), Outaouais Alliance, Townshippers' Association, Voice of English Québec (VEQ), and the Council for Anglophone Magdalen Islanders (CAMI) [added to the Committee after the signing of the M.O.U.]. The National Committee meets four times a year, in different communities of the English linguistic minority in Quebec. The Co-chairs of the National Committee are Mr. Gaston Plourde, Associate Director of Assistant Deputy Minister, HRDC (Government Table) and Mr. Maurice King, President of the Chateauguay Valley English-Speaking Peoples Association (Community Table).

Needs Assessment

The needs assessment study was a planned and coordinated appraisal of what the English-speaking communities in Quebec require, both collectively and regionally, in order to be viable and vital linguistic communities.

Regional Associations

The regional associations are a network of (eight) community-based organizations serving the English-speaking communities in Quebec, funded partially by the Department of Canadian Heritage under the Support to Official Language Minority Communities Program. Representatives from these organizations constitute the Community Table of the National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority. (See Appendix B for a list of the associations by region.)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN CANADA

Official Language(s)

In Canada, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and federal legislation (such as the Official Languages Act) define "English" and "French" as officially-recognized languages of the country, with prescribed rights and responsibilities for their use in the federal government.

Official Languages Act 1988

The first Official Languages Act was originally enacted in 1969 to establish the rights and responsibilities within the federal government for the use of French and English for the delivery of services and as a language of work within the federal public service. The Act was revised in 1988, with a major amendment that gave federal departments and agencies an added responsibility to include in their priorities the enhancement and enrichment of the Official Language Minority Communities across Canada.

Official Language Minority

As defined by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, there are two Official Language Minorities in Canada. Outside Quebec, the French linguistic minority is the Official Language Minority, where English is the majority language. Within Quebec, the English linguistic minority is the Official Language Minority, where French is the majority language. The two Official Language Minorities are approximately equal in size.

Official Language Minority Community

An Official Language Minority Community in Canada is a community of individuals who use, as their common language, one of Canada's "two official languages" (English and French) and who live in minority situations within their province; i.e. French-speakers (in French-speaking communities) outside Quebec and English-speakers (in English-speaking communities) within Quebec.

LANGUAGE AND STATISTICS:

The following descriptions are simplified. For statistical purposes, Statistics Canada has a complex method of combining the various language responses on the Census forms.

First Official Language Spoken (FOLS)

"First official language spoken," in Canada, is defined as the first 'official' language (English or French) learned and still understood. In Quebec, an increasing number of people learn to speak English and French simultaneously, having a parent from each language group.

Mother Tongue (MT)

Mother tongue is defined as the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. Mother tongue is usually one language; however it may be more than one if a child learns two or more languages simultaneously (from parents, grandparents, etc.)

Home Language (HL)

Home language is the language that is most often spoken at home. Home language is usually one language, but may be more than one if two or more languages are used equally in the home.

APPENDIX E — Photo Credits

Photos by Pascal Arseneau:

Front cover *(lower left)*
Magdalen Islands beach
Page 21.....The Island of Havre-aux-Maisons – Magdalen Islands
Page 22.....Lobster fisherman, Grande-Entrée – Magdalen Islands
Page 23.....Young Fisherman, Havre-Aubert – Magdalen Islands
Page 24.....Historical Site of La Grave – Magdalen Islands

Photo by Perry Beaton:

Page 56.....Students at Bishop's University – Lennoxville

Photos by Eldon Jones of Northern Photography:

Page 35.....Iceberg on the Strait of Belle-Île near Lourdes de Blanc Sablon
Page 36.....Boardwalk in Harrington Harbour
Page 37.....Humpback Whale near Greenly Island
Page 38.....Codfish Catch at Turtle Bank, near Lourdes de Blanc Sablon

Photo by Diane Kameen:

Page 65.....Parents and Tots Cooperative Playgroup at the Holland Centre – Quebec City

Photo by Shannon Keats:

Page 40.....Island off of St. Paul's River – Lower North Shore

Photos by Phil Norton:

Front cover *(clockwise from top left)*
Laurentian farm
Île aux Coudres, North Shore
Mountain Street from Mount Royal
Chateauguay River, Huntingdon
Page 3.....Stanstead College – Stanstead
Page 15.....Ice storm damage at Covey Hill – Havelock
Page 16.....Construction site – Montreal
Page 17.....School bus – St. Willibrod Elementary Chateauguay
Page 18.....Bicycle courier – Old Montreal
Page 43.....Eardley Escarpment – Gatineau National Park, near Aylmer
Page 44.....Canadian Museum of Civilization – Hull
Page 45.....Ottawa River Valley near Aylmer – Quebec
Page 46.....Highway Route 117 north of Maniwaki
Page 48.....Canadian Ski Marathon near Montebello
Page 49.....Sydney Smith and granddaughter Stephanie Johnston, Canadian Ski Marathon near Montebello
Page 50.....Horseback riding, Ottawa River – Montebeilo
Page 53.....Lake Memphremagog near Georgeville
Page 54.....Townshippers' Day – Bromont
Page 55.....Brome County Fair parade – Knowlton
Page 57.....Brome County Fair – Knowlton
Page 61.....Ship on St. Lawrence River from Citadel – Quebec City
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